

A
COMPLETE GRAMMAR
OF THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE;

WITH
EXERCISES AND DIALOGUES,
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE STUDENTS.

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A

COMPLETE GRAMMAR

OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THERE are Twenty-five Letters in the French Alphabet.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-------|-----|---|-------|------|-------|-----|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | |
| ah | bay | say | day | a | eff | zshay | ash | e | zshee | kah | ell | |
| M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | X | Y | Z. |
| em | en | o | pay | * | err | ess | tay | * | vay | eeks | egrec | zed |

A, e, i, o, u, and *y*, are vowels, the rest are consonants.

There are three accents; the acute, (´) placed only over the vowel *e*; the grave, (`) placed over *e, a,* and *u*; the circumflex, (^) placed over *a, e, i, o,* and *u*.

The diæresis, (¨) is put over the last of two vowels, to denote that they are to be uttered as two distinct syllables; *haïr*, to hate; *Noël*, Christmas.

The cedilla (¸) is put below the letter *c*, to give it the sound of *s* when followed by *a, o,* or *u*; *limaçon*, snail; *conçu*, conceived.

The apostrophe (') is used when one vowel has been cut off before another, or before *h* mute;

* No similar sound in English.

l'autre, the other, for *le autre*; *l'honneur*, the honour, for *le honneur*.

The vowel is cut off in *je, me, te, se, le, de, ce, que, ne, la*, when the following word begins with a vowel, or *h* mute.

The *i* of *si, if*, is cut off before *il, he*; *ils, they*

Simple Sounds of the Vowels exemplified as nearly as possible by English Sounds.

| | <i>Sounds.</i> | <i>Sounded as</i> | <i>Examples.</i> |
|---------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>a</i> short | <i>a</i> in mat | <i>patte</i> , paw. |
| | <i>ā</i> long | <i>a</i> in far | <i>pâte</i> , paste. |
| | <i>e</i> silent | <i>e</i> in over | <i>venir</i> , to come. |
| | <i>é</i> acute | <i>a</i> in fate | <i>été</i> , summer. |
| | <i>è</i> grave | <i>a</i> in dare | <i>fidèle</i> , faithful. |
| | <i>ê</i> broader than <i>è</i> | | <i>même</i> , same. |
| | <i>i</i> | <i>ie</i> in field | <i>limite</i> , limit. |
| | <i>o</i> short | <i>o</i> in rod | <i>mode</i> , fashion. |
| | <i>ô</i> long | <i>oa</i> in boat | <i>côte</i> , coast. |
| | <i>u</i> no sound in English | | <i>tu</i> , thou. |
| | <i>ou</i> | <i>o</i> in who | <i>fou</i> , fool. |
| Nasal Vowels. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{an} \\ \textit{en} \end{array} \right\}$ | <i>e</i> in encore | <i>enfant</i> , child. |
| | <i>in</i> | <i>ang</i> in rang | <i>butin</i> , booty. |
| | <i>on</i> | <i>ong</i> in thong | <i>bon</i> , good. |
| | <i>un</i> | <i>ung</i> in rung | <i>brun</i> , brown. |

Sounds equivalent to the above Simple Sounds.

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>e</i> | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{eu} \\ \textit{œu} \end{array} \right\}$ | <i>jeune</i> , young. |
| | | <i>œuf</i> , egg. |
| <i>é</i> | <i>ai</i> not followed by a consonant | <i>j'ai</i> , I have. |
| | <i>ez</i> | <i>nez</i> , nose. |
| | <i>er</i> ending infinitives, | <i>nager</i> , to swim. |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | { | ai | followed by a consonant | <i>faible</i> , weak. |
| ê | { | ei | | <i>peine</i> , trouble. |
| | { | es | | <i>les</i> , the. |
| ê | { | aî | | <i>paraître</i> , to appear. |
| ô | { | au | | <i>auteur</i> , author. |
| | { | eau | | <i>beau</i> , handsome. |
| | { | am | | <i>jambe</i> , leg. |
| an | { | en | | <i>membre</i> , member. |
| | { | ean | | <i>nageant</i> , swimming. |
| | { | aon | | <i>paon</i> , peacock. |
| | { | aim | | <i>faim</i> , hunger. |
| in | { | ain | | <i>pain</i> , bread. |
| | { | ein | | <i>frein</i> , curb. |
| | { | im | | <i>impie</i> , impious. |
| on | { | om | | <i>tomber</i> , to fall. |
| | { | eon | | <i>pigeon</i> , pigeon. |
| un | { | um | | <i>parfum</i> , perfume. |
| | { | eun | | <i>à jeûn</i> , fasting. |

The Diphthongs are as follow :

| Diph. | Examples. | Diph. | Examples. |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| <i>ia</i> , | <i>viande</i> , meat | <i>iou</i> , | <i>chiourme</i> , crew |
| <i>iais</i> , | <i>niais</i> , simple | <i>oi</i> , | <i>mois</i> , month |
| <i>iê</i> , | <i>amitié</i> , friendship | <i>oin</i> , | <i>loin</i> , far |
| <i>iè</i> , | <i>volière</i> , aviary | <i>ouin</i> , | <i>babouin</i> , baboon |
| <i>ien</i> , | <i>bien</i> , well | <i>oui</i> , | <i>fouine</i> , polecat |
| <i>ieu</i> , | <i>lieu</i> , place | <i>ua</i> , | <i>équateur</i> , equator |
| <i>io</i> , | <i>pioche</i> , mattock | <i>ue</i> , | <i>équestre</i> , equestrian |
| <i>ion</i> , | <i>pion</i> , pawn at chess | <i>ui</i> , | <i>minuit</i> , midnight |

Y preceded by a vowel is sounded like *i i*; *voyant*, seeing, pronounced *voi-iant*; *pays*, country, pronounced *pai-is*; otherwise, it sounds like *i*; as, *style*, stile.

When the Nasal Sounds are followed by *e* mute,

they are dropped, and *m n* take their natural sound; *vain, vaine, vain*; *bon, bonne, good*; *an, year*; *âne, ass*.

Ch generally sound like *sh* in English; *château, castle*; *cheval, horse*; *chapeau, hat*.

OF GENDER.

There are two genders; the Masculine and Feminine.

RULE I. French nouns are of the same gender as the English masculines or feminines to which they correspond; as, *roi, king, mas.*; *reine, queen, fem.*; *cheval, horse, mas.*; *jument, mare, fem.*; except *Altesse, Highness*; *Excellence, Excellency*; *Majesté, Majesty*; *Sainteté, Holiness*; *sentinelle, sentinel*; which are feminine.

2. The names of days, months, seasons, minerals, metals, and colours, are masculine.

3. The names of winds are masculine, except *bise, the north-east wind*; *tramontane, the north wind*.

4. The names of trees and shrubs are masculine, except *épine, thorn*; *aubépine, hawthorn*; *ronce, brier*; *vigne, vine*; *yeuse, holm*.

5. The names of mountains are masculine, except *les Alpes, les Cordillères, les Pyrénées, les Vosges*.

6. States, kingdoms, and empires, are masculine, except those ending in *e* mute, which are for the most part feminine.

7. The names of towns are masculine, except those that take the feminine article; as, *La Rochelle, Rochelle*.

8. Virtues and vices are feminine, except *courage*, courage; *mérite*, merit; *orgueil*, pride.

9. Adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and prepositions, used substantively, are masculine.

10. Most nouns ending in *ai*, *ail*, *an*, *eur*, *in*, *on*, *don*, *lon*, *ron*, *s*, *t*, and *u*, are masculine.

11. Most nouns ending in *ance*, *anse*, *ence*, *ense*, *ée*, *cion*, *gion*, *nion*, *sion*, *tion*, and *té*, are feminine.

Determine the genders of the following nouns according to the above rules:—

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Vache</i> , cow | <i>Violence</i> , violence | <i>Plomb</i> , lead |
| <i>Chien</i> , dog | <i>Actrice</i> , actress | <i>Avril</i> , April |
| <i>Action</i> , action | <i>Or</i> , gold | <i>Rosier</i> , rose-bush |
| <i>Travail</i> , labour | <i>Altesse</i> , Highness | <i>Majesté</i> , Majesty |
| <i>Clou</i> , nail | <i>Chapeau</i> , hat | <i>Angleterre</i> , England |
| <i>Acteur</i> , actor | <i>Printemps</i> , spring | <i>Asie</i> , Asia |
| <i>Ronce</i> , briar | <i>Lundi</i> , Monday | <i>Reine</i> , queen |
| <i>Balai</i> , broom | <i>Soin</i> , care | <i>Division</i> , division |
| <i>Départ</i> , departure | <i>Chant</i> , sing | <i>Limacon</i> , snail |
| <i>Année</i> , year | <i>Dépense</i> , expense | <i>Bonheur</i> , happiness |
| <i>Méfiance</i> , distrust | <i>Beauté</i> , beauty | <i>Goût</i> , taste |

PLURAL OF NOUNS.

There are two numbers; the Singular and Plural.

RULE I. The plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; *livre*, book; *livres*, books.

2. Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, are alike in both numbers; *fils*, son, *fils*, sons; *voix*, voice, *voix*, voices; *nez*, nose, *nez*, noses.

3. Nouns in *au*, *eu*, and *ou*, take *x* instead of *s* in the plural; *bateau*, boat, *bateaux*, boats; *feu*, fire, *feux*, fires; *chou*, cabbage, *choux*, cabbages;

but *clou*, nail; *fou*, fool; *cou*, neck; *sou*, penny; *filou*, thief; *verrou*, bolt; *trou*, hole, take *s*: as *clous*, nails, &c.

4. Nouns in *al* and *ail* change *al* and *ail* into *aux* for the plural; *cheval*, horse, *chevaux*, horses; *travail*, work, *travaux*, works; but *détail*, detail; *épouvantail*, scarecrow; *gouvernail*, helm; *éventail*, fan; *bal*, ball; *sérail*, seraglio, take *s* in the plural: as *éventails*, fans, &c.

5. *Œil*, eye, makes *yeux*, eyes; *ciel*, heaven, makes *cieux*, heavens; and *aïeul*, grandfather, makes *aïeuls*, grandfathers, but *aïeux* when it means ancestors.

EXERCISE ON THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

Homme, man; *château*, castle; *voix*, voice; *fou*, fool; *bal*, ball; *travail*, work; *filou*, thief; *ciel*, heaven; *mal*, evil; *œil*, eye; *verre*, glass; *verrou*, bolt; *vertu*, virtue; *caillou*, pebble; *fils*, son; *fille*, daughter; *sérail*, seraglio.

OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE, *LE*, THE.

There is but one Article in French, which agrees with its noun in gender and number; *le*, masculine singular; *la*, feminine singular; and *les*, plural of both genders.

Singular.

Mas. *le père*, the father

Fem. *la mère*, the mother

Plural.

les pères, the fathers

les mères, the mothers

If a noun begins with a vowel or *h* mute, the *e* of *le*, and the *a* of *la* are cut off, and the apostrophe is put instead of the letter omitted.

*Sing.**Plur.*

| | | |
|------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Mas. | { <i>l'oiseau</i> , the bird | <i>les oiseaux</i> , the birds |
| | { <i>l'honneur</i> , the honour | <i>les honneurs</i> the honours |
| Fem. | { <i>l'âme</i> , the soul | <i>les âmes</i> , the souls |
| | { <i>l'héroïne</i> , the heroine | <i>les héroïnes</i> , the heroines |

When *le* and *les* are governed by the prepositions *de*, of, from, and *à*, to, at, a contraction is used; *du* for *de le*, of the; *au* for *à le*, to the; *des* for *de les*; and *aux* for *à les*.

*Sing.**Plur.*

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>du chat</i> , of the cat | <i>des chats</i> , of the cats |
| <i>au chat</i> , to the cat | <i>aux chats</i> , to the cats |

The contraction does not take place when *le* is before a vowel or *h* mute, nor is *la* ever contracted.

| | | |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mas. | { <i>de l'esprit</i> , of the mind | <i>des esprits</i> , of the minds |
| | { <i>à l'esprit</i> , to the mind | <i>aux esprits</i> , to the minds |
| Fem. | { <i>de la vache</i> , of the cow | <i>des vaches</i> , of the cows |
| | { <i>à la vache</i> , to the cow | <i>aux vaches</i> , to the cows |

THE ARTICLE IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

| M. | F. | M. and F. | M. and F. |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| <i>le</i> , | <i>la</i> , | <i>l'</i> , | <i>les</i> , the |
| <i>du</i> , | <i>de la</i> , | <i>de l'</i> | <i>des</i> , of the |
| <i>au</i> , | <i>à la</i> , | <i>à l'</i> , | <i>aux</i> , to the |

The article governed by *de* is put before nouns used in a partitive sense, that is, when some, or any, is expressed or understood before the English noun.

| | | |
|------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mas. | { <i>du vin</i> , some wine | <i>des vins</i> , wines |
| | { <i>de l'argent</i> , money | <i>des hommes</i> , some men |
| Fem. | { <i>de la peine</i> , trouble | <i>des brebis</i> , sheep |
| | { <i>de l'eau</i> , some water | <i>des huîtres</i> , oysters |

The English indefinite article *a* or *an*, is expressed by the numerical adjective *un*, mas., *une*, fem.; *un homme*, a man; *une femme*, a woman.

FORMATION OF THE GENDER OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE 1. The feminine of adjectives is formed by adding *e* mute to the masculine; as, *petit*, m., *petite*, f., little; *aimé*, m., *aimée*, f., loved.

2. Adjectives ending in *e* mute are of both genders; as, *faible*, m., and f., weak.

3. *Blanc*, white; *franc*, frank; *sec*, dry; make in the feminine *blanche*, *franche*, *sèche*.

4. Adjectives ending in *f* change the *f* into *ve* for the feminine; as, *neuf*, m., *neuve*, f., new.

5. Adjectives in *el*, *eil*, *ul*, *ien*, *on*, *ès*, and *os*, double the last consonant, and take *e* mute after it; as, *bon*, m., *bonne*, f., good.

6. *Public*, public; *caduc*, decaying; *Turc*, Turkish; change the *c* into *que* for the feminine; as, *publique*, &c.

7. Adjectives in *aïs* and *as*, double the *s* and take *e* mute after it for the feminine; as, *bas*, m., *basse*, f., low; except *mauvais*, bad; *niais*, simple; *ras*, level; which have *e* mute added to the masculine; as, *mauvaise*, &c.

8. Adjectives in *ot*, double the *t* and take *e* mute after it for the feminine; as, *sot*, m., *sotte*, f., silly; but *dévo*t, devout, makes *dév*ote for the feminine.

9. Adjectives ending in *x*, change *x* into *se* for the feminine; as, *jaloux*, m., *jalouse*, f., jealous;

but *doux*, sweet; *roux*, red; *faux*, false; make *douce*, *rousse*, *fausse*, in the feminine.

10. Adjectives ending in *eur*, change *r* into *se* for the feminine; as, *flatteur*, m., *flatteuse*, f., flattering; except comparatives, which add *e* mute to the masculine; *meilleur*, m., *meilleure*, f., better; *inférieur*, m., *inférieure*, f., inferior.

11. *Beau*, handsome; *nouveau*, new; *mou*, soft; *fou*, foolish; form their feminine from their other masculines, *bel*, *nouvel*, *mol*, *fol*, used before a vowel or *h* mute; as, *belle*, *nouvelle*, *molle*, *folle*.

The following adjectives form their feminines according to no particular rule:—

| Mas. | Fem. | Mas. | Fem. |
|---|------|--|------|
| <i>bénin</i> , <i>bénigne</i> , kind | | <i>traître</i> , <i>traîtresse</i> , treacherous | |
| <i>malin</i> , <i>maligne</i> , malignant | | <i>favori</i> , <i>favorite</i> , favourite | |
| <i>gentil</i> , <i>gentille</i> , genteel | | <i>frais</i> , <i>fraîche</i> , fresh | |
| <i>Grec</i> , <i>Grecque</i> , Greek | | <i>tiers</i> , <i>tierce</i> , third | |
| <i>long</i> , <i>longue</i> , long | | <i>vieux</i> , <i>vieille</i> , old | |
| <i>net</i> , <i>nette</i> , clean | | <i>cadet</i> , <i>cadette</i> , junior | |
| <i>muet</i> , <i>muette</i> , dumb | | <i>pêcheur</i> , <i>pêcheresse</i> , sinful | |
| <i>mat</i> , <i>matte</i> , unpolished | | <i>jumeau</i> , <i>jumelle</i> , twin | |

EXERCISE ON THE FORMATION OF THE FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.*

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>grand</i> , great | <i>gras</i> , fat | <i>exprès</i> , express |
| <i>gros</i> , thick | <i>roux</i> , red | <i>prêt</i> , ready |
| <i>sot</i> , silly | <i>naïf</i> , artless | <i>aisé</i> , easy |
| <i>jaloux</i> , jealous | <i>beau</i> , handsome | <i>fidèle</i> , faithful |
| <i>complet</i> , complete | <i>bas</i> , low | <i>supérieur</i> , superior |
| <i>meilleur</i> , better | <i>joli</i> , pretty | <i>ancien</i> , ancient |
| <i>vermeil</i> , ruddy | <i>sec</i> , dry | <i>nul</i> , none |
| <i>tel</i> , such | <i>heureux</i> , happy | <i>tout</i> , all |

* The above may be used as an exercise on the formation of the plur. of adjectives.

Adjectives form their plural according to the rules for the nouns.

| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> | | <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| M. <i>petit</i> , | <i>petits</i> , | } little. | <i>beau</i> , | <i>beaux</i> , | } handsome. |
| F. <i>petite</i> , | <i>petites</i> , | | <i>belle</i> , | <i>belles</i> , | |

However, *nasal*, *théâtral*, *vocal*, *final*, *fatal*, instead of changing *al* into *aux*, add *s* to the singular; as, *nasals*, &c.

Tout, all, changes *t* into *s* for the plural masculine; but makes *toutes* in the plural feminine.

OF COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding the adverbs *plus*, more, *moins*, less, to the adjective.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| M. <i>plus fin</i> , | } more cunning. | <i>moins fin</i> , | } less cunning. |
| F. <i>plus fine</i> , | | <i>moins fine</i> , | |

The superlative is formed by adding the article to the comparative.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|---------|
| M. <i>le plus fin</i> , | } most | <i>la moins fin</i> , | } least |
| F. <i>la plus fine</i> , | | <i>le moins fine</i> , | |

The three following adjectives are compared thus :

| Posit. | Comp. | Superl. |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <i>mauvais</i> , bad, | <i>pire</i> , | <i>le pire</i> |
| <i>petit</i> , little, | <i>moindre</i> , | <i>le moindre</i> |
| <i>bon</i> , good, | <i>meilleur</i> , | <i>le meilleur</i> |

Than after a comparative is expressed by *que*:
il est plus grand que vous, he is taller than you;
elle est moins belle que sa sœur, she is less handsome than her sister.

As is expressed by *aussi* before an adjective, and by *que* after it: *il est aussi adroit que vous*, he is as dexterous as you.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <i>un</i> , m., <i>une</i> , f. | 41 <i>quarante-et-un</i> |
| 2 <i>deux</i> | 42 <i>quarante-deux</i> , &c. |
| 3 <i>trois</i> | 50 <i>cinquante</i> |
| 4 <i>quatre</i> | 51 <i>cinquante-et-un</i> |
| 5 <i>cinq</i> | 52 <i>cinquante-deux</i> , &c. |
| 6 <i>six</i> (<i>seece</i>) | 60 <i>soixante</i> (<i>soissante</i>) |
| 7 <i>sept</i> (<i>sett</i>) | 61 <i>soixante-et-un</i> |
| 8 <i>huit</i> | 62 <i>soixante-deux</i> , &c. |
| 9 <i>neuf</i> | 70 <i>soixante-dix</i> |
| 10 <i>dix</i> (<i>deece</i>) | 71 <i>soixante-onze</i> |
| 11 <i>onze</i> | 72 <i>soixante-douze</i> , &c. |
| 12 <i>douze</i> | 80 <i>quatre-vingt</i> |
| 13 <i>treize</i> | 81 <i>quatre-vingt-un</i> |
| 14 <i>quatorze</i> | 82 <i>quatre-vingt-deux</i> , &c. |
| 15 <i>quinze</i> | 90 <i>quatre-vingt-dix</i> |
| 16 <i>seize</i> | 91 <i>quatre-vingt-onze</i> |
| 17 <i>dix-sept</i> | 92 <i>quatre-vingt-douze</i> , &c. |
| 18 <i>dix-huit</i> (<i>deez</i>) | 100 <i>cent</i> |
| 19 <i>dix-neuf</i> (<i>deez</i>) | 101 <i>cent-un</i> |
| 20 <i>vingt</i> | 102 <i>cent-deux</i> , &c. |
| 21 <i>vingt-et-un</i> | 200 <i>deux-cents</i> |
| 22 <i>vingt-deux</i> | 300 <i>trois-cents</i> , &c. |
| 23 <i>vingt-trois</i> , &c. | 401 <i>quatre-cent-un</i> |
| 30 <i>trente</i> | 1,000 <i>mille</i> |
| 31 <i>trente-et-un</i> | 2,000 <i>deux-mille</i> |
| 32 <i>trente-deux</i> , &c. | 1,000,000 <i>un million</i> |
| 40 <i>quarante</i> | 2,000,000 <i>deux millions</i> |

In dates, *mil* is used instead of *mille*; as, *l'an mil-huit-cent-trente-quatre*, the year 1834.

Cent takes *s* in the plural, except when followed by another number; *deux cents hommes*, 200 men; *deux-cent-cinq hommes*, 205 men.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

| | | | |
|------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1st | <i>le premier, m.</i> | 17th | <i>le dix-septième</i> |
| | <i>la première, f.</i> | 18th | <i>le dix-huitième</i> |
| 2d | <i>le second, m.</i> | 19th | <i>le dix-neuvième</i> |
| | <i>la seconde, f.</i> | 20th | <i>le vingtième</i> |
| 3d | <i>le troisième</i> | 21st | <i>le vingt-et-unième</i> |
| 4th | <i>le quatrième</i> | 22d | <i>le vingt-deuxième, &c.</i> |
| 5th | <i>le cinquième</i> | 30th | <i>le trentième</i> |
| 6th | <i>le sixième</i> | 40th | <i>le quarantième</i> |
| 7th | <i>le septième</i> | 50th | <i>le cinquantième</i> |
| 8th | <i>le huitième</i> | 60th | <i>le soixantième</i> |
| 9th | <i>le neuvième</i> | 70th | <i>le soixante-dixième</i> |
| 10th | <i>le dixième</i> | 80th | <i>le quatre-vingtième</i> |
| 11th | <i>le onzième</i> | 90th | <i>le quatre-vingt-dixième</i> |
| 12th | <i>le douzième</i> | 100th | <i>le centième</i> |
| 13th | <i>le treizième</i> | 101st | <i>le cent-unième</i> |
| 14th | <i>le quatorzième</i> | 200th | <i>le deux-centième</i> |
| 15th | <i>le quinzième</i> | 1000th | <i>le millièm</i> |
| 16th | <i>le seizième</i> | 1,000,000th | <i>le millionième</i> |

In speaking of sovereigns, *first* is expressed by *premier*, and *second* by *deux* or *second*; *George premier*, George the First; *George second*, George the Second; *Henri deux*, Henry the Second: but the cardinal numbers must be used above *second*; *George quatre*, George the Fourth; *Louis dix-huit*, Louis the Eighteenth.

In dates, first is expressed by *premier*, but the cardinal numbers must be used above first; *le premier mai*, the first of May; *le deux du mois*, the second of the month; *le vingt juin*, the twentieth of June.

OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns have three cases,—the nominative, dative, and accusative.

The pronouns of the first and second persons have the dative and accusative alike in the singular, and in the plural all the three cases are alike.

1st Person Masculine and Feminine.

| | <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Nom. | <i>je, moi, I</i> | <i>nous, we</i> |
| Dat. | <i>me, moi, to me</i> | <i>nous, to us</i> |
| Acc. | <i>me, moi, me</i> | <i>nous, us</i> |

2d Person Masculine and Feminine.

| | <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Nom. | <i>tu, toi, thou</i> | <i>vous, you</i> |
| Dat. | <i>te, toi, to thee</i> | <i>vous, to you</i> |
| Acc. | <i>te, toi, thee</i> | <i>vous, you</i> |

3d Person Masculine.

| | <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Nom. | <i>il, lui, he, it</i> | <i>ils, eux, they</i> |
| Dat. | <i>lui, to him, to it</i> | <i>leur, to them</i> |
| Acc. | <i>le, lui, him, it</i> | <i>les, eux, them</i> |

3d Person Feminine.

| | <i>Sing.</i> | <i>Plur.</i> |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nom. | <i>elle, she, it</i> | <i>elles, they</i> |
| Dat. | <i>lui, to her, to it</i> | <i>leur, to them</i> |
| Acc. | <i>la, elle, her, it</i> | <i>les, elles, them</i> |

Soi, one's self, (no nominative).

D. *se*, to himself, to herself, to itself *se*, to themselves

A. *se*, *soi*, himself, herself, itself *se*, themselves

REMARK 1. *Moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *eux*, are used as *nominatives* only when they are separated from the verb by *seul*, *alone*, a *participle present*, a *relative pronoun*, or when there are several *nominatives* to one verb, and after *comparatives*.

2. *Me*, *te*, *le*, *la*, *les*, *leur*, and *se*, can only be governed by verbs, and must precede them.

3. *Moi*, *toi*, *nous*, *vous*, *lui*, *elle*, *eux*, *elles*, and *soi*, may be governed by verbs or prepositions; and *nous*, *vous*, *lui*, precede the verb.

En and *y* are also pronouns of the 3d person, of both genders and numbers; the former corresponding to *de lui*, *d'elle*, *d'eux*, *d'elles*, and to *de là*, from that place; the latter corresponding to *à lui*, *à elle*, *à eux*, *à elles*, and *là*, there.

PRONOUNS WITH VERBS.

Je vous parle, I speak to you; *tu l'entends*, thou hearest him; *il nous voit*, he sees us; *lui et moi, nous viendrons*, he and I shall come; *toi, qui viens*, thou, who art coming; *elles lui disent*, they said to him; *nous en parlons*, we are speaking of it; *eux, qui y vont*, they, who are going thither; *il se tue*, he kills himself; *elle se dit*, she said to herself.

PRONOUNS GOVERNED BY PREPOSITIONS.

Sans moi, without me; *avec toi*, with thee; *pour vous*, for you; *malgré elles*, in spite of them.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | <i>Plur.</i> |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| M | F. | M. and F. |
| <i>mon,</i> | <i>ma,</i> | <i>mes,</i> my |
| <i>ton,</i> | <i>ta,</i> | <i>tes,</i> thy |
| <i>son,</i> | <i>sa,</i> | <i>ses,</i> his, her, its |
| <i>notre,</i> | <i>notre,</i> | <i>nos,</i> our |
| <i>votre,</i> | <i>votre,</i> | <i>vos,</i> your |
| <i>leur,</i> | <i>leur,</i> | <i>leurs,</i> their |

RULE.—The possessive pronouns agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they are joined, and are repeated with each; as, *mon père*, my father; *ma mère*, my mother; *mes frères et mes sœurs*, my brothers and sisters.

REMARK.—*Mon, ton, son,* must be used instead of *ma, ta, sa,* before feminine nouns singular beginning with a vowel or *h* mute; as, *mon épée*, f., my sword; *ton âme*, f., thy soul; *son amitié*, his or her friendship.

POSSESSIVE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | <i>Plur.</i> | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| M. | F. | M. | F. |
| <i>le mien,</i> | <i>la mienne,</i> | <i>les miens,</i> | <i>les miennes,</i> mine |
| <i>le tien,</i> | <i>la tienne,</i> | <i>les tiens,</i> | <i>les tiennes,</i> thine |
| <i>le sien,</i> | <i>la sienne,</i> | <i>les siens,</i> | <i>les siennes,</i> his, hers, its |
| <i>le nôtre,</i> | <i>la nôtre,</i> | <i>les nôtres,</i> | <i>les nôtres,</i> ours |
| <i>le vôtre,</i> | <i>la vôtre,</i> | <i>les vôtres,</i> | <i>les vôtres,</i> yours |
| <i>le leur,</i> | <i>la leur,</i> | <i>les leurs,</i> | <i>les leurs,</i> theirs |

RULE.—The possessive relative pronouns agree in gender and number with the thing possessed, never with the possessor, and they are always preceded by the article.

EXAMPLES.—*Mon livre et le vôtre*, my book and yours; *ton frère et le leur*, thy brother and theirs; *votre mère et la sienne*, your mother and his or hers; *vos chevaux et les nôtres*, your horses and ours; *son épouse, la vôtre, et la mienne sont venues*, his wife, mine and yours have come.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | <i>Plur.</i> |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| M. | F. | M. and F. |
| <i>ce, cet,</i> | <i>cette,</i> | <i>ces,</i> |
| this or that | | these or those |

The above pronoun is always used before a noun, with which it agrees in gender and number; *ce* being put before a noun *mas.* beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated, and *cet* before a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.—*Ce chien*, this or that dog; *cet homme* this or that man; *cette fille*, this or that girl; *ces enfants*, these or those children.

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| <i>ceci</i> | <i>cela</i> |
| this | that |

Ceci and *cela* take neither gender nor number; and are used alone; as, *ceci est joli*, this is pretty; *cela est laid*, that is ugly.

Ci, here, and *là*, there, are put after nouns qualified by *ce*; the former, to denote the nearer of two objects; the latter to denote the farther.

EXAMPLES.—*Ce livre-ci*, this book; *ce livre-là*, that book; *ces hommes-ci*, these men; *ces hommes-là*, those men.

DEMONSTRATIVE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | <i>Plur.</i> | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| M. | F. | M. | F. |
| <i>celui</i> ; | <i>celle</i> , | <i>ceux</i> , | <i>celles</i> , |
| he or that | she or that | they | or those. |

The demonstrative relative must agree in gender and number with the noun to which it relates, and is followed by *de* and a noun, or by *qui*, who.

EXAMPLES.—*Votre chapeau et celui de mon père*, your hat and that of my father, or my father's; *sa maison et celle de son ami*, his house and that of his friend, or his friend's; *ceux qui l'ont fait*, those who did it.

| <i>Sing.</i> | | <i>Plur.</i> | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| M. | F. | M. | F. |
| <i>celui-ci</i> , | <i>celle-ci</i> , | <i>ceux-ci</i> , | <i>celles-ci</i> , |
| this or the latter. | | these or the latter. | |
| <i>celui-là</i> , | <i>celle-là</i> , | <i>ceux-là</i> , | <i>celles-là</i> , |
| that or the former, | | those or the former. | |

EXAMPLES.—*Prenez ce livre-ci ou celui-là*, take this book or that; *donnez-le à cette fille-ci, ou à celle-là*, give it to this girl or to that; *voici des pommes et des abricots*, here are apples and apricots; *ceux-ci sont mûrs, mais celles-là ne le sont pas*, the latter are ripe, but the former are not.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing. and Plur. Mas. and Fem.

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| N. | <i>qui</i> , who, which |
| A. | { <i>que</i> , whom, which |
| | { <i>qui</i> , whom |

REMARK 1.—*Que* can only be governed by a verb, and relates to persons and things.

2. *Qui*, whom, is governed by prepositions, and always relates to persons.

3. *Dont*, whose, of whom, of which, relates both to persons and things of either gender or number, and must be preferred to *de qui*, whose, of whom.

EXAMPLES — *L'homme qui vient*, the man who is coming; *l'enfant que vous voyez*, the child whom you see; *la femme à qui vous parliez*, the woman to whom you were speaking; *le chien qui aboie*, the dog that barks; *les oiseaux qui volent*, the birds that are flying; *les livres qu'il lit*, the books (which) he is reading; *la chose dont il parle*, the thing he is speaking of; *ceux dont il a dit cela*, those of whom he said that.

Sing.

Plur.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| M. | F. | M. | F. • |
| <i>lequel</i> , | <i>laquelle</i> . | <i>lesquels</i> , | <i>lesquelles</i> , |
| <i>duquel</i> , | <i>de laquelle</i> , | <i>desquels</i> , | <i>desquelles</i> , |
| <i>auquel</i> , | <i>à laquelle</i> , | <i>auxquels</i> , | <i>auxquelles</i> , |

who, whom, which
of whom, &c.
to whom, &c.

This pronoun relates to persons and things, and agrees with them in gender and number.

EXAMPLES.—*Le prince sous la protection duquel*, or *de qui nous vivons*, the prince under whose protection we live; *la ville au milieu de laquelle il y a une fontaine*, the town in the middle of which there is a fountain; *les amis auxquels*, or *à qui*, *je me fie*, the friends to whom I trust; *la fortune à laquelle je m'attends*, the fortune which I expect.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

*Sing. and Plur. Mas. and Fem.*Nom. and Acc. *Qui?* who? whom?

This pronoun only relates to persons, and may be governed by verbs or prepositions.

EXAMPLES.—*Qui vient?* who comes? *de qui parlez-vous?* of whom do you speak? *qui voyez-vous?* whom do you see?

*Sing.*Nom. *Quoi?* what?Acc. *Que?* *quoi?* what?

This pronoun relates only to things, and the accusative *que* is governed by verbs, and *quoi* by prepositions.

EXAMPLES.—*Quoi de plus grand que de pardonner à ses ennemis?* what is greater than to pardon one's enemies? *de quoi parlez-vous?* what are you speaking about? *que voyez-vous?* what do you see?

*Sing.**Plur.*

M.

F.

M.

F.

N. & A. *quel, quelle, quels, quelles,* what? which?

Quel is always joined to a noun, and agrees with it in gender and number.

EXAMPLES.—*Quel homme?* which man? *quelle folie!* what folly! *à quels enfants le donnerez-vous?* to which children will you give it?

*Sing.**Plur.*

M.

F.

M.

F.

N. & A. *lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles,* which?

This pronoun is joined to nouns by *de*, and the noun is sometimes understood.

EXAMPLES.—*Lequel de ces deux livres voulez-vous?* which of these two books do you wish? *voici deux plumes, laquelle voulez-vous?* here are two pens, which do you wish?

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

VARIABLE.

Quelqu'un, sing., somebody, some one, any one

Quelques-uns, plur., some, a few

Chacun, each; (joined to its noun by *de*)

Pas un, not one

Aucun, nobody, none, (no plur.)

Un tel, such a one

Nul, none, not one

Certain, certain

Quelque, whatever; (always joined to a noun, and governs the substantive)

L'un, l'autre, one another; (the prepositions governing this pronoun are only put before *l'autre*)

L'un et l'autre, both,

L'un ou l'autre, either,

Ni l'un ni l'autre, neither,

} The prepositions governing these three pronouns are put both before *l'un* and before *l'autre*.

Quel que, whoever; (used with *être*, to be, only in the 3d persons singular and plural, and governs the subjunctive)

REMARK.—*Pas un, aucun, nul*, and *ni l'un ni l'autre*, require *ne* before their verb.

EXAMPLES.—*Quelqu'un vient*, somebody is coming; *quelques-uns des soldats*, some or a few of the soldiers; *chacun de vous* each of you; *aucun de vos amis ne viendra*, none of your friends will

come; *personne ne le croit*, no one believes it; *un tel homme*, such a man; *une telle dame*, such a lady; *nul de vos amis ne le voit*, none of your friends see it; *certaine femme y demeurerait*, a certain woman lived there; *quelques amis que vous ayez*, whatever friends you may have; *l'un de l'autre*, from one another; *à l'un et à l'autre*, to both; *aux uns ou aux autres*, to either; *ni des uns ni des autres*, from neither; *quelle qu'elle soit*, whoever she may be; *quels qu'ils fussent*, whoever they might be.

INVARIABLE.

On, people, they, we, one; (always a *nom.* with its verb in the *sing.*)

Quiconque, whoever, he who

Quelconque, any whatever; (is put after a noun)

Chaque, each, every; (always joined to a noun)

Plusieurs, several, many

Autrui, others, other people; always governed by a preposition)

Personne, nobody; (requires *ne* before its verb)

Quoi que whatever

Quoi que ce soit, whatever

Qui que, whoever; (only used with *être*, to be, in the 1st and 2d persons singular and plural)

Qui que ce soit, whoever

These last four pronouns govern the subjunctive mood.

EXAMPLES.—*On dit*, they say, it is said; *quiconque est riche est tout*, whoever is rich is every thing; *un livre quelconque*, any book whatever; *chaque vertu*, each, every virtue; *plusieurs le croient*, many believe it; *le bien d'autrui*, other people's property; *personne ne le sait*, nobody knows it;

quoi qu'il fasse, or *quoi que ce soit qu'il fasse*, whatever he may do; *qui que tu sois*, whoever thou art; *qui que vous soyez*, whoever you may be; *qui que ce soit qui vienne*, whoever may come.

OF VERBS.

There are two auxiliary verbs; *avoir*, *to have*, and *être*, *to be*.

AVOIR, TO HAVE.

| Inf. Pres. | Part. Pres. | Part. Pres. |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <i>avoir</i> , | <i>ayant</i> , | <i>eu</i> , |
| <i>to have</i> , | <i>having</i> , | <i>had</i> . |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

J'ai, *I have*
Tu as, *thou hast*
Il a, *he has*
Nous avons, *we have*
Vous avez, *you have*
Ils ont, *they have*

IMPERFECT.

J'avais, *I had*
Tu avais, *thou hadst*
Il avait, *he had*
Nous avions, *we had*
Vous aviez, *you had*
Ils avaient, *they had*

PERFECT.

J'eus, *I had*
Tu eus, *thou hadst*
Il eut, *he had*

Nous eûmes, *we had*
Vous eûtes, *you had*
Ils eurent, *they had*

FUTURE.

J'aurai, *I shall or will have*
Tu auras, *thou shalt or will have*
Il aura, *he shall or will have*
Nous aurons, *we shall or will have*
Vous aurez, *you shall or will have*
Ils auront, *they shall or will have*

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

Might, could, would, or should have

J'aurais, *I might have*

Tu aurais, *thou mightst have*

Il aurait, *he might have*

Nous aurions, *we might have*

Vous auriez, *you might have*

Ils auraient, *they might have*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aie, *have (thou)*

Qu'il ait, *let him have*

Ayons, *let us have*

Ayez, *have (ye)*

Qu'ils aient, *let them have*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Que j'aie, *that I may have*

Que tu aies, *that thou mayst have*

Qu'il ait, *that he may have*

Que nous ayons, *that we may have*

Que vous ayez, *that you may have*

Qu'ils aient, *that they may have*

IMPERFECT.

Might, could, would, or should have.

Que j'eusse, *that I might have*

Que tu eusses, *that thou mightst have*

Qu'il eût, *that he might have*

Que nous eussions, *that we might have*

Que vous eussiez, *that you might have*

Qu'ils eussent, *that they might have*

COMPOUND TENSES.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Avoir eu; été; *to have had; been**Part. Pres.* Ayant eu; été; *having had; been*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. J'ai eu; été; *I have had; been**Imp.* J'avais eu; été; *I had had; been**Perf.* J'eus eu; été; *I had had; been**Fut.* J'aurai eu; été; *I shall have had; been*

CONDITIONAL.

Pres. J'aurais eu; été; }
 or, }
 J'eusse eu; été; } *I should have had; been*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Que j'ai eu; été; *that I may have had; been**Imp.* Que j'eusse eu; été; *that I might have had; been*

ETRE, TO BE.

Inf. Pres.

être,

*to be,**Part. Pres.*

étant,

*being,**Part Past.*

été,

been,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Je suis, *I am***Tu** es, *thou art***Il** est, *he is***Nous** sommes, *we are***Vous** êtes, *you are***Ils** sont, *they are*

IMPERFECT.

J'étais, *I was***Tu étais**, *thou wast***Il était**, *he was***Nous étions**, *we were***Vous étiez**, *you were.***Ils étaient**, *they were*

PERFECT.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Je fus, <i>I was</i> | Nous fûmes, <i>we were</i> |
| Tu fus, <i>thou wast</i> | Vous fûtes, <i>you were</i> |
| Il fut, <i>he was</i> | Ils furent, <i>they were</i> |

FUTURE.

| |
|--|
| Je serai, <i>I shall or will be</i> |
| Tu seras, <i>thou shalt or wilt be</i> |
| Il sera, <i>he shall or will be</i> |
| Nous serons, <i>we shall or will be</i> |
| Vous serez, <i>you shall or will be</i> |
| Ils seront, <i>they shall or will be</i> |

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| Je serais, <i>I might. &c. be</i> |
| Tu serais, <i>thou might be</i> |
| Il serait, <i>he might be</i> |
| Nous serions, <i>we might be</i> |
| Vous seriez, <i>you might be</i> |
| Ils seraient, <i>they might be</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Sois, <i>be (thou)</i> |
| Qu'il soit, <i>let him be</i> |
| Soyons, <i>let us be</i> |
| Soyez, <i>be (ye)</i> |
| Qu'ils soient, <i>let them be</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

| |
|--|
| Que je sois, <i>that I may be</i> |
| Que tu sois, <i>that thou mayst be</i> |
| Qu'il soit, <i>that he may be</i> |
| Que nous soyons, <i>that we may be</i> |
| Que vous soyez, <i>that you may be</i> |
| Qu'ils soient, <i>that they may be</i> |

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse, *that I might be*
 Que tu fusses, *that thou mightst be*
 Qu'il fût, *that he might be*
 Que nous fussions, *that we might be*
 Que vous fussiez, *that you might be*
 Qu'ils fussent, *that they might be*

The compound tenses are formed by adding *été*,
 been, to the simple tenses of *avoir*, to have. (See
 page 26.)

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

There are four conjugations, known by the termination of the infinitive.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|---|
| The First | } has { | <i>er</i> | } for the termination of the infinitive. |
| Second | | <i>ir</i> | |
| Third | | <i>oir</i> | |
| Fourth | | <i>re</i> | |

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PORTER, TO CARRY.

| | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Inf. Pres. | Part. Pres. | Part. Past. |
| porter, | portant, | porté, |
| to carry, | carrying, | carried, |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I carry, do carry, or am carrying.

| | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| Je porte | | Nous portons |
| Tu portes | | Vous portez |
| Il porte | | Ils portent |

I was carrying, or did carry.

Je portais
Tu portais
Il portait

Nous portions
Vous portiez
Ils portaient

PERFECT.

I carried.

Je portai
Tu portas
Il porta
Nous portâmes
Vous portâtes
Ils portèrent

FUTURE.

I shall, &c. carry.

Je porterai
Tu porteras
Il portera
Nous porterons
Vous porterez
Ils porteront

CONDITIONAL.

I might, &c. carry.

Je porterais
Tu porterais
Il porterait
Nous porterions
Vous porteriez
Ils porteraient

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Porte, *carry thou*
Qu'il porte, *let him carry*
Portons, *let us carry*
Portez, *carry ye*
Qu'ils portent, *let them*
carry

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

That I may carry.

Que je porte
Que tu portes
Qu'il porte
Que nous portions
Que vous portiez
Qu'ils portent

IMPERFECT.

That I might, &c. carry.

Que je portasse
Que tu portasses
Qu'il portât
Que nous portassions
Que vous portassiez
Qu'ils portassent

The compound tenses are formed by adding *porté*, carried, to the simple tenses of *avoir*; and so on with the other verbs.

REMARK 1.—Verbs in *cer* have a cedilla put to the *c* when followed by *a* or *o*, that it may retain its sound of *s*; as, *commencer*, to begin, *commençant*.

2. Those ending in *ger* take *e* mute after *g* when followed by *a* or *o*, that it may retain the sound it has in the infinitive; as, *manger*, to eat, *mangeant*, &c.

3. Verbs in *yer* change *y* into *i* when followed by *e* mute; as *payer*, to pay, *je paie*; *employer*, to employ, *j'emploie*.

4. Verbs in *eter* and *eler* double the *t* and *l* when followed by *e* mute; as, *jeter*, to throw, *je jette*; *appeler*, to call, *j'appelle*.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

OBSERVATION.—No, and not, with a verb, are expressed by *ne pas* or *ne point*; *ne* is put before the verb, and *pas*, *point*, are put after it, in the simple tenses, but before the participle in the compound tenses.

JOUIR, TO ENJOY.

| Inf. Pres. | Part. Pres. | Part. Past. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ne pas jouir, not to enjoy, | ne jouissant pas, not enjoying, | pas joui, not enjoyed. |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I do not enjoy.

Je ne jouis pas
 Tu ne jouis pas
 Il ne jouit pas
 Nous ne jouissons pas
 Vous ne jouissez pas
 Ils ne jouissent pas

IMPERFECT.

I did not enjoy, was not enjoying.

Je ne jouissais pas
 Tu ne jouissais pas
 Il ne jouissait pas
 Nous ne jouissions pas
 Vous ne jouissiez pas
 Ils ne jouissaient pas

PERFECT.

I have not enjoyed.

Je ne jouis pas
 Tu ne jouis pas
 Il ne jouit pas
 Nous ne jouîmes pas
 Vous ne jouîtes pas
 Ils ne jouirent pas

FUTURE.

I shall or will not enjoy.

Je ne jouirai pas
 Tu ne jouiras pas
 Il ne jouira pas
 Nous ne jouirons pas
 Vous ne jouirez pas
 Ils ne jouiront pas

CONDITIONAL.

I might, &c. not enjoy.

Je ne jouirais pas
 Tu ne jouirais pas
 Il ne jouirait pas
 Nous ne jouirions pas
 Vous ne jouiriez pas
 Ils ne jouiraient pas

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Do not (thou) enjoy.

Ne jouis pas
 Qu'il ne jouisse pas
 Ne jouissons pas
 Ne jouissez pas
 Qu'ils ne jouissent pas

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

| PRESENT. | IMPERFECT. |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>That I may not enjoy.</i> | <i>That I might, &c. not enjoy.</i> |
| Que je ne jouisse pas | Que je ne jouisse pas |
| Que tu ne jouisses pas | Que tu ne jouisses pas |
| Qu'il ne jouisse pas | Qu'il ne jouît pas |
| Que nous ne jouissions pas | Que nous ne jouissions pas |
| Que vous ne jouissiez pas | Que vous ne jouissiez pas |
| Qu'ils ne jouissent pas | Qu'ils ne jouissent pas |

REMARK.—*Haïr*, to hate, does not take the diæresis in the singular of the Ind. Pres. nor in the 2d person sing. of the Imperative; *je hais, tu hais, il hait*; *hais*, hate thou; but it retains the diæresis every where else, *nous haïssons*, &c.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

OBSERVATION 1.—When a verb is used interrogatively, its pronoun subject is put after it; and if the 3d person sing. end in a vowel, the letter *t* is put between the verb and its pronoun subject; *reçeva-t-il*, shall he receive?

2. If the subject of the verb used interrogatively in the 3d person sing. or plur. be a noun, the noun is put before the verb, and a pronoun after it, agreeing with the noun in gender and number; *l'homme reçoit-il*? does the man receive? *la femme reçoit-elle*? does the woman receive?

RECEVOIR, TO RECEIVE.

| Inf. Pres. | Part. Pres. | Part. Past. |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| recevoir, | recevant, | reçu, |
| <i>to receive,</i> | <i>receiving,</i> | <i>received.</i> |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Do I receive?

Reçois-je ?
 Reçois-tu ?
 Reçoit-il ?
 L'homme reçoit-il ?
 Recevons-nous ?
 Recevez-vous ?
 Reçoivent-ils ?
 Les hommes reçoivent ils ?

IMPERFECT.

Did I receive? was I receiving?

Recevais-je ?
 Recevais-tu ?
 Recevait-il ?
 Recevions nous ?
 Receviez-vous ?
 Recevaient-ils ?

PERFECT.

Did I not receive?

Ne reçus-je pas ?
 Ne reçus-tu pas ?
 Ne reçut-il pas ?
 Ne reçûmes-nous pas ?
 Ne reçûtes-vous pas ?
 Ne reçurent-ils pas ?

FUTURE.

Shall I not receive?

Ne recevrai-je pas ?
 Ne recevras-tu pas ?
 Ne recevra-t-il pas ?
 Ne recevrons-nous pas ?
 Ne recevrez-vous pas ?
 Ne recevront-ils pas ?

CONDITIONAL.

Should I receive?

Recevrais-je ?
 Recevrais-tu ?
 Recevrait-il ?
 Recevrions-nous ?
 Recevriez-vous ?
 Recevraient-ils ?
 Les femmes recevraient-elles ?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne reçois pas
Do not (thou) receive.
 Qu'il ne reçoive pas
Let him not receive.
 Ne recevons pas
 Ne recevez pas
 Qu'ils ne reçoivent pas

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

| PRESENT. | IMPERFECT. |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>That I may not receive.</i> | <i>That I might, &c. not receive.</i> |
| Que je ne reçoive pas | Que je ne reçusse pas |
| Que tu ne reçoives pas | Que tu ne reçusses pas |
| Qu'il ne reçoive pas | Qu'il ne reçût pas |
| Que nous ne recevions pas | Que nous ne reçussions pas |
| Que vous ne receviez pas | Que vous ne reçussiez pas |
| Qu'ils ne reçoivent pas | Qu'ils ne reçussent pas |

Comp. Pres. Je n'ai pas reçu, &c.
I have not received.

Comp. Imp. Je n'avais pas reçu, &c.
I had not received.

Comp. Perf. N'eus-je pas reçu? &c.
Had I not received?

REMARK.—A cedilla must be put to the ç when followed by o or u.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

OBS. 1.—The feminine of participles is generally formed by adding *e* mute to the masculine, and the plural, by adding *s* to the singular; *vendu*, m. s., *vendue*, f. s., *vendus*, m. pl., *vendues*, f. pl.

OBS. 2.—The part. past must always agree in gender and number with its accusative that is placed before it; *je l'ai rendu*, m.; *je l'ai rendue*, f., I have restored it; *je les ai rendus*, m. pl.; *js les ai rendues*, f. pl., I have restored them.

VENDRE, TO SELL.

| Inf. Pres. | Part. Pres. | Part. Past. |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| vendre, | vendant, | vendu, |
| to sell, | selling, | sold, |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I sell it, m.

Je le vends
 Tu le vends
 Il le vend
 Nous le vendons
 Vous le vendez
 Ils le vendent

PERFECT.

Did I sell any ?

En vendis-je ?
 En vendis-tu ?
 En vendit-il ?
 En vendîmes-nous ?
 En vendîtes-vous ?
 En vendirent-ils ?

CONDITIONAL.

I should sell it to him.

Je le lui vendrais
 Tu le lui vendrais
 Il le lui vendrait
 Nous le lui vendrions
 Vous le lui vendriez
 Ils le lui vendraient

IMPERFECT.

I was selling it, f.

Je la vendais
 Tu la vendais
 Il la vendait
 Nous la vendions
 Vous la vendiez
 Ils la vendaient

FUTURE.

I will not sell them.

Je ne les vendrai pas
 Tu ne les vendras pas
 Il ne les vendra pas
 Nous ne les vendrons pas
 Vous ne les vendrez pas
 Ils ne les vendront pas

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sell it to him.

Vends-le-lui
 Qu'il le lui vende
 Vendons-le-lui
 Vendez-le-lui
 Qu'ils le lui vendent

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

That I may sell it.

Que je le vende
 Que tu le vendes
 Qu'il le vende
 Que nous le vendions
 Que vous le vendiez
 Qu'ils le vendent

IMPERFECT.

That I might, &c. sell them.

Que je les vendisse
 Que tu les vendisses
 Qu'il les vendît
 Que nous les vendissions
 Que vous les vendissiez
 Qu'ils les vendissent

| | | |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| | <i>Comp. Pres.</i> | Je les ai vendus, m. pl. <i>I have sold them.</i> |
| | <i>Comp. Imp.</i> | Je les avais vendus. <i>I had sold them.</i> |
| | <i>Comp. Perf.</i> | Je les eus vendus. <i>I had sold them.</i> |
| | <i>Comp. Fut.</i> | Les aurai-je vendus? <i>Shall I have sold them?</i> |
| | <i>Comp. Con.</i> | Je les aurais or eusse vendus. <i>I might have sold them.</i> |
| Subj. | <i>Comp. Pres.</i> | Que je les aie vendus. <i>That I may have sold them.</i> |
| | <i>Comp. Imp.</i> | Que je les eusse vendus. <i>That I might have sold them.</i> |

PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS.

The passive voice is formed by adding the past part. of a verb to the tenses of *être*, to be, and the participle must agree with the nominative in gender and number.

ÊTRE PORTE, TO BE CARRIED.

M. F.

Je suis porté, or portée, *I am carried, &c.*

J'étais porté, or portée, *I was carried, &c.*; and so on throughout all the tenses of *être*.

PRONOMINAL OR REFLECTIVE VERBS.

Pronominal or reflective verbs are always conjugated with two pronouns referring to the same person, and they follow their respective conjugations, taking *être*, and not *avoir*, in their compound tenses.

SE COUPER, TO CUT ONE'S SELF.

| Inf. Pres. | Part. Pres. | Part. Past. |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| se couper, <i>to cut one's self,</i> | se coupant, <i>cutting one's self,</i> | coupé, <i>cut.</i> |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

| PRESENT. | IMPERFECT. |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>I cut or am cutting myself.</i> | <i>I was cutting myself.</i> |
| Je me coupe | Je me coupais |
| Tu te coupes | Tu te coupais |
| Il se coupe | Il se coupait |
| Nous nous coupons | Nous nous coupions |
| Vous vous coupez | Vous vous coupiez |
| Ils se coupent | Ils se coupaient |
| PERFECT. | FUTURE. |
| <i>Did I cut myself?</i> | <i>I shall, &c. not cut myself.</i> |
| Me coupai-je? | Je ne me couperai pas |
| Te coupas-tu? | Tu ne te couperas pas |
| Se coupa-t-il? | Il ne se coupera pas |
| Nous coupâmes-nous? | Nous ne nous couperons pas |
| Vous coupâtes vous? | Vous ne vous couperez pas |
| Se coupèrent ils? | Ils ne se couperont pas |

| CONDITIONAL. | IMPERFECT. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>I should, &c. cut myself.</i> | Coupe-toi, <i>cut thyself, &c.</i> |
| Je me couperais | Qu'il se coupe, <i>let him, &c.</i> |
| Tu te couperais | Coupons-nous |
| Il se couperait | Coupez-vous |
| Nous nous couperions | Qu'ils se coupent |
| Vous vous couperiez | |
| Il se couperaient | |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

| PRESENT. | IMPERFECT. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>That I may cut myself.</i> | <i>That I might cut myself.</i> |
| Que je me coupe | Que je me coupasse |
| Que tu te coupes | Que tu te coupasses |
| Qu'il se coupe | Qu'il se coupât |
| Que nous nous coupions | Que nous nous coupassions |
| Que vous vous coupiez | Que vous vous coupassiez |
| Qu'ils se coupent | Qu'ils se coupassent |

COMPOUND TENSES.

| COM. PRES. | COM. PERF. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>I have cut myself.</i> | <i>I had cut myself.</i> |
| Je me suis coupé | Je me fus coupé, &c. |
| Tu t'es coupé | |
| Il s'est coupé | |
| Nous nous sommes coupés | COMP. FUT. |
| Vous vous êtes coupés | <i>I shall have cut myself.</i> |
| Il se sont coupés | Je me serai coupé, &c. |
| | COMP. CONDITIONAL. |
| COMP. IMPERF. | <i>I should have cut myself.</i> |
| <i>I had cut myself.</i> | Je me serais or fusse coupé |
| Je m'étais coupé, &c. | |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

COM. PRES.

That I may have cut myself.
Que je me sois coupé, &c.

COM. IMPERF.

That I might have cut myself.
Que je me fusse coupé, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Inf. Aller, *to go*, allant, allé.

Ind. Pr. Je vais, vas, va ; allons, allez, vont.

Imp. J'allais *Perf.* J'allai *Fut.* J'irai

Condit. J'irais

Imperat. Va, aille ; allons, allez, aillent

Subj. Pr. Que j'aille, ailles, aille ; allions, alliez, aillent

Imperf. Que j'allasse

It takes *être* in the compound tenses ;—*être allé*, to have gone.

So, s'en aller, *to go away*.

Envoyer, *to send*, and renvoyer, *to send back*, are regular, except in the Future and Conditional ; as, j'enverrai, je renverrai ; j'enverrais, je renverrais. (See remark 3, at the end of the 1st conjugation.)

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Inf. Courir, *to run*, courant, couru.

Ind. Pr. Je cours, cours, court ; courons, courez, courent

Imp. Je cour-ais *Perf.* Je cour-us

Fut. Je courr-ai *Condit.* Je courr-ais

Imperat. Cours, coure ; courons, courez, courent

Subj. Pr. Que je coure, coures, coure ; courions, couriez, courent

Imperf. Que je cour-usse

So, *accourir*, to run to; *concourir*, to concur; *discourir*, to discourse; *encourir*, to incur; *parcourir*, to run over; *recourir*, to run again; *secourir*, to succour.

Inf. *Acquérir*, to acquire, *acquérant*, *acquis*.

Ind. Pr. *J'acquiers*, -iers, -iert; -érons, -érez, -ièrent

Imp. *J'acquér-ais* *Perf.* *J'acqu-is*

Fut. *J'acquerr-ai* *Condit.* *J'acquerr-ais*

Imp. *Acqu-iers*, -ière; -érons, -érez, -ièrent

Subj. Pr. *Que j'acqu-ière*, -ières, -ière; -érions, -ériez, -iérent

Imp. *Que j'acqu-isse*

So, *conquérir*, to conquer; *s'enquérir*, to enquire; *requérir*, to require; *quérir*, only used in the infinitive with *aller*, *envoyer*, and *venir*, as *allez quérir*, go for, or go and fetch; it is nearly obsolete.

Inf. *Assaillir*, to assault, *assaillant*, *assailli*.

Ind. Pr. *J'assaill-e*, -es, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Imp. *J'assaill-ais* *Perf.* *J'assaill-is*

Fut. *J'assaillir-ai* *Condit.* *J'assaillir-ais*

Imperat. *Assaill-e*, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. *Que j'assaill-e*, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. *Que j'assaill-isse*

So, *tressaillir*, to start; *cueillir*, to gather; *accueillir*, to welcome; *recueillir*, to collect; but these three last verbs take *e* instead of *i* after *ll* in the Future and Conditional,—*cueillerai*, *cueillerais*, &c. *Saillir*, to project, is only used in the 3d persons singular and plural, and takes *e* instead of *i* after

U in the Future and Conditional; but *saillir*, to gush out, is regular like *jouir*.

Inf. Bouillir, *to boil*, bouillant, bouilli.

Ind. Pr. Je bous, bous, bout; bouill-ons, -ez, -ent.

Imp. Je bouill-ais *Perf.* Je bouill-is

Fut. Je bouillir-ai *Condit.* Je bouillir-ais

Imperat. Bous, bouille; bouillons, bouillez, bouillent

Subj. Pr. Que je bouill-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imperf. Que je bouill-isse

So, ébouillir, *to boil away*, seldom used but in the Infinitive and Past Part.; débouillir, *to try colours in dyeing*; parbouillir, *to parboil*; rebouillir, *to boil again*.

Inf. Fuir, *to flee*, fuyant, fui.

Ind. Pr. Je fu-is, -is, -it; -yons, -yez, -ient

Imp. Je fuy-ais *Perf.* Je fu-is

Fut. Je fuir-ai *Condit.* Je fuir-ais

Imperat. Fu-is, -ie, -yons, -yez, -ient

Subj. Pr. Que je fu-ie, -ies, -ie; -yions, -yiez, -ient

Imp. Que je fu-isse

So, s'enfuir, *to run away*.

Inf. Mourir, *to die*, mourant, mort.

Ind. Pr. Je meurs, -rs, -rt; mour-ons, -ez, meurent

Imp. Je mour-ais *Perf.* Je mour-us

Fut. Je mourr-ai *Condit.* Je mourr-ais

Imper. Meurs, -re; mour-ons, -ez, meurent

Subj. Pr. Que je meure, -res, -re; mour-ions, -iez, meurent

Imp. Que je mour-usse

ÊTRE in the Compound Tenses—être mort, *to have died*; se mourir, *to be at the point of death*.

Inf. Offrir, *to offer, to present, to offer*.

Ind. Pr. J'offre-e, -es, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Imp. J'offrir-ais *Perf.* J'ai offert

Fut. J'offrir-ai *Conditi.* J'offrir-ais

Imperat. Offre-e, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. Que j'offre-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que j'offre-isse

So. couvrir, *to cover*; découvrir, *to discover*; recouvrir, *to cover again*; ouvrir, *to open*; rouvrir, *to open again*; méconnaître, *to overlook*; souffrir, *to suffer*.

Inf. Servir, *to serve, servant, servi*.

Ind. Pr. Je sers-s, -s, -t; -vons, -vez, -vent

Imp. Je serv-ais *Perf.* Je serv-is

Fut. Je servir-ai *Conditi.* Je servir-ais

Imper. Ser-s, -ve; -vons, -vez, -vent

Subj. Pr. Que je serv-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que je serv-isse

So. desservir, *to clear the table*; sentir, *to feel*; consentir, *to consent*; pressentir, *to foresee*; ressentir, *to resent*; mentir, *to lie*; démentir, *to contradict*; se repentir, *to repent*; partir, *to set out*; départir, *to divide*; repartir, *to set out again*; sortir, *to go out*; ressortir, *to go out again*; dormir, *to sleep*; s'endormir, *to fall asleep*; endormir, *to lull asleep*; se rendormir, *to fall asleep again*.

REMARK — Asservir, *to subject*, and répartir, *to share, to divide*, are regular.

Inf. Venir, *to come*, venant, venu.

f. Pr. Je vien s, -s, -t; ven-ons, -ez, viennent

sp. Je ven-ais

perf. Je vins, vins, vint; vîmes, vîtes, vinrent

ut. Je viendr-ai *Condut.* Je viendr-ais

aperat. Vions, vienne; ven-ons, -ez, viennent

subj. Pr. Que je vienn-e, -es, -e; ven-ions, -iez, viennent

mp. Que je vin-sse, vin-sses, vin t; -ssions, -ssiez, -ssent

Etre in the Compound Tenses,—être venu, *to have come*.

So, avenir, *to happen* (only used in the 3d person singular); convenir, *to agree, to suit*; contrevenir, *to contravene*; devenir, *to become*; disconvenir, *to deny*; mésavenir, *to succeed ill* (only used in the Infinitive); parvenir, *to attain*; provenir, *to proceed*; prévenir, *to prevent, to anticipate*; revenir, *to return, to come back*; se souvenir, *to remember*; se ressouvenir, *to recollect*; subvenir, *to relieve*; survenir, *to come unlooked for*; redevenir, *to become again*; tenir, *to hold*; s'abstenir, *to abstain*; appartenir, *to belong*; contenir, *to contain*; détenir, *to detain*; entretenir, *to keep up, to converse*; maintenir, *to maintain*; obtenir, *to obtain*; retenir, *to retain*; soutenir, *to sustain*.

Inf. Vêtir, *to clothe*, vêtant, vêtu.

Ind. Pr. Je vêts, -vêts, -vêt; -vêtons, -vêtez, -vêtent

Imp. Je vêt-ais *Perf.* Je vêt-is

Fut. Je vêtir ai *Condut.* Je vêtir-ais

Imper. Vêt-s, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. Que je vêt-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que je vêt-isse

So, dévêtir, to divest, revêtir, to confer.

Inf. Faillir, *to fail, faillant, failli.*

Ind. Perf. Je faill-is, -is, -it; îmes, îtes, irent

The other simple tenses are wanting, but all the compound tenses are used.

Défaillir, *to faint, défaillant, défailli.*

Ind. Pr. Nous défaillons *Rest wanting.*

Imp. Je défaill-ais *Perf.* Je défaill-is

The other tenses are wanting.

Gésir, *to lie, gisant.*

Ind. Pr. Il gît; nous gisons, ils gisent

Imp. Il gisait *Rest wanting.*

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Asseoir, *to seat, asseyant, assis.*

Ind. Pr. J'ass-ieds, -ieds, -ied; -eyons, -eyez, -éient

Imp. J'assey-ais *Perf.* J'ass-is

Fut. J'assiér-ai, or J'asseyer.ai

Condit. J'assiér-ais, or J'asseyer-ais

Imper. Ass-ieds, -éie; -eyons, -eyez, -éient

Subj. Pr. Que j'ass-éie, -éies, -éie; -eyions, -eyiez, -éient

Imp. Que j'ass-isse

So, s'asseoir, to sit down; rasseoir, to settle.

Mouvoir, *to move, mouvant, mu.*

Ind. Pr. Je meus, meus, meut; mouv-ons, -ez, meuvent

Imp. Je mouv-ais

Perf. Je m-us*Fut.* Je mouvrai*Condit.* Je mouvrais*Imperat.* Meus, meuve ; mouv-ons, -ez, meuvent*Subj. Pr.* Que je meuve, -ves, -ve ; mouv-ions, -iez, meuvent*Imp.* Que je m-usse

So, émouvoir, to stir, to move ; promouvoir, to promote, promu, has no other simple parts, but is used in all the compound tenses.

Savoir, to know (by the mind), sachant, su.

Ind. Pr. Je sais, sais, sait ; savons, savez, savent*Imp.* Je sav-ais *Perf.* Je s-us*Fut.* Je saur-ai *Condit.* Je saur-ais*Imperat.* Sache, sache ; sachons, sachez, sachent*Subj. Pr.* Que je sache, saches, sache ; sachions, -iez, sachent*Imp.* Que je susse

NOTE.—The Condit., je ne saurais, &c., is very frequently used for je ne puis, &c., I cannot.

Valoir, to be worth, valant, valu.

Ind. Pr. Je vaux, vaux, vaut ; val-ons, -ez, valent*Imp.* Je val-ais *Perf.* Je val-us*Fut.* Je vaudr-ai *Condit.* Je vaudr-ais*Imperat.* Vaux, vaille ; val-ons, -ez, vaillent*Subj. Pr.* Que je vaill-e, -es, -e ; val-ions, -iez, vaillent*Imp.* Que je val-usse

So, équivaloir, to be equivalent ; revaloir, to return like for like ; but prévaloir, to prevail, makes in the Pres. Subj. prévale, prévaies, &c.

Voir, to see, voyant, vu.

Ind. Pr. Je vois, vois, voit ; voy-ons, -ez, voient*Imp.* Je voy-ais *Perf.* Je v-is*Fut.* Je verr-ai *Condit.* Je verr-ais

Imperat. Vois, voie; voyons, voyez, voient
Subj. Pr. Que je voie, voies, voie; voy-ions, -iez,
 voient *Imp.* Que je v-isse

So, *entrevoir*, to have a glimpse of; *revoir*, to see again; but *pourvoir*, to provide, has in the *Perf. Ind.* *pourvus*, &c., in the *Fut.* *pourvoirai*, &c., in the *Condit.* *pourvoirais*, &c., and in the *Imp. Subj.* *pourvusse*, &c. *Prévoir*, to foresee, has *prévoirai* in the *Fut.* and *prévoirais* in the *Condit.*; *surseoir*, to suspend, to put off, is conjugated like *prévoir*, except in the *Part. Past*, which is *sursi*; it also drops the *e* of *seoir* in all its tenses, except in the *Fut.* and *Condit.*; *dépourvoir*, to leave destitute, has *dépourvu*. The rest wanting.

Pouvoir, to be able, *pouvant*, *pu*.

Ind. Pr. Je puis, or je peux, peux, peut; pouv-
 ons, -ez, peuvent *Imp.* Je pouv-ais
Perf. Je p-us *Fut.* Je pourr-ai
Condit. Je pourr-ais *No Imperat.*
Subj. Pr. Que je pu-isse, -isses, -isse; -issions,
 -issiez, -issent *Imp.* Que je p-usse

Je puis is preferable to je peux; say puis-je? can I? and never peux-je?

Vouloir, to be willing, *voulant*, *voulu*.

Ind. Pr. Je veux, veux, veut; voul-ons, -ez, veu-
 lent
Imp. Je voul-ais *Perf.* Je voul-us
Fut. Je voudr-ai *Condit.* Je voudr-ais
Imperat. Veuillez, have the goodness. Rest want-
 ing. *Subj. Pr.* Que je veuill-e, -es, -e; voul-
 ions, -iez, veuillent *Imp.* Que je voul-usse

Falloir (*impersonal verb*), *to be necessary*, fallu.

Ind. Pr. Il faut, *it is necessary*

Imp. Il fallait, *it was necessary*

Perf. Il fallut *Fut.* Il faudra

Condit. Il faudrait *Subj. Pr.* Qu'il faille

Imp. Qu'il fallût

Comp. Prss. Il a fallu, *it has been necessary, &c.*

Pleuvoir, *to rain*, pleuvant, plu.

Ind. Pr. Il pleut, *it rains* *Imp.* Il pleuvait

Perf. Il plut *Fut.* Il pleuvra

Condit. Il pleuvrait *Subj. Pr.* Qu'il pleuve

Imp. Qu'il plût

Y avoir, *there to be*, y ayant.

Ind. Pr. Il y a, *there is, there are*

Imp. Il y avait, *there was, there were*

Perf. Il y eut *Fut.* Il y aura

Condit. Il y aurait *Subj. Pr.* Qu'il y ait

Imp. Qu'il y eût

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Battre, *to beat*, battant, battu.

Ind. Pr. Je bats, bats, bat; batt-ons, -ez, -ent

Imp. Je batt-ais *Perf.* Je batt-is

Fut. Je battr-ai *Condit.* Je battr-ais

Imperat. Bats, batt-e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. Que je batt-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que je batt-isse

So, abattre, *to beat down*; combattre, *to fight*;
débattre, *to debate*; rabattre, *to abate*; rebattre, *to beat again*;
s'ébattre, *to make merry*.

Coudre, *to sew*, cousant, cousu.

Ind. Pr. Je cou-ds, -ds, -d; -sons, -sez, -sent

Imp. Je cous-ais *Perf.* Je cous-is

Fut. Je coudr-ai *Condit.* Je coudr-ais

Imperat. Cou-ds, cous-e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. Que je cous-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que je cous-isse

So, découdre, *to unsew*; recoudre, *to sew again*

Conduire, *to conduct*, conduisant, conduit.

Ind. Pr. Je condui-s, -s, -t; -sons, -sez, -sent

Imp. Je conduis-ais *Perf.* Je conduis-is

Fut. Je conduirai *Condit.* Je conduire-ais

Imperat. Condui-s, -se; -sons, -sez, -sent

Subj. Pr. Que je conduis-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ei

Imp. Que je conduis-isse

So, éconduire, *to refuse*; reconduire, *to reconduct*; déduire, *to deduct*; enduire, *to plaster*; induire, *to induce*; introduire, *to introduce*; produire, *to produce*; réduire, *to reduce*; reproduire, *to reproduce*; séduire, *to seduce*; traduire, *to translate*; construire, *to construct*; détruire, *to destroy*; instruire, *to instruct*; cuire, *to cook*; recuire, *to cook again*; luire, *to shine*; reluire, *to shine, to glitter*; nuire, *to hurt*; but the last three make the *Past. Part.* lui, relui, lui.

Boire, *to drink*, buvant, bu.

Ind. Pr. Je boi-s, -s, -t; buv-ons, -ez, boivent

Imp. Je buv-ais *Perf.* Je b-us

Fut. Je boir-ai *Condit.* Je boir-ais

Imperat. Boi-s, -ve; buv-ons, -ez, boivent

Subj. Pr. Que je boi-ve, -ves, -ve; buv-ions, -iez

boivent

Imp. Que je b-usse.

Conclure, *to conclude*, concluant, conclu.

Ind. Pr. Je conclu-s, -s, -t; -ons, -ez, -ent

Imp. Je conclu-ais *Perf.* Je conclu-s

Fut. Je conclur-ai *Condit.* Je conclur-ais

Imperat. Conclu-s, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. Que je conclu-e, -es, -e; ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que je concl-usse

So, exclure, *to exclude*, reclure, *to cloister up*.

Craindre, *to fear*, craignant, craint.

Ind. Pr. Je crai-ns, -ns, -nt; -gnons, -gnez, -gnent

Imp. Je craign-ais *Perf.* Je craign-is

Fut. Je craindrai *Condit.* Je craindr-ais

Imperat. Crai-ns, -gne; -gnons, -gnez, -gnent

Subj. Pr. Que je crai-gne, -gnes, -gne; -gnions,

-gniez, -gnent *Imp.* Que je craign-isse

So, atteindre, *to reach*; astreindre, *to restrain*; aveindre, *to take out*; ceindre, *to gird on*; cœntreindre, *to compel*; déteindre, *to discolor*; empreindre, *to imprint*; enceindre, *to enclose*; enfreindre, *to infringe*; épreindre, *to strain*; éteindre, *to extinguish*; étreindre, *to bind*; feindre, *to feign*; peindre, *to paint*; plaindre, *to pity*; restreindre, *to bind*; teindre, *to dye or tinge*; oindre, *to anoint*; joindre, *to join*; adjoindre, *to associate*; déjoindre, *to sunder*; disjoindre, *to separate*; enjoindre, *to enjoin*; poindre, *to lay (eggs)*; rejoindre, *to meet again*.

NOTE.—Plaindre, signifies *to pity*, but, se plaindre (reflected), *to complain*: il nous plaint, mais il ne se plaint pas de nous, *he pities us, but does not complain of us*.

Croire, *to believe*, croyant, cru

Ind. Pr. Je croi-s, -s, -t; croy-ons, -ez, croient

Imp. Je croy-ais *Perf.* Je cr-us

Fut. Je croir-ai *Condit.* Je croir-ais

Imperat. Croi-s, -e; croy-ons, -ez, croient

Subj. Pr. Que je croi-e, -es, -e; croy-ions, -ie
croient *Imp.* Que je cr-usse

Accroire is used only in the Infinitive; faire a croire à quelqu'un, *to impose upon some one.*

Ecrire, *to write*, écrivant, écrit.

Ind. Pr. J'écri-s, -s, -t; -vons, -vez, -vent

Imp. J'écriv-ais *Perf.* J'écriv-is

Fut. J'écrir-ai *Condit.* J'écrir-ais

Imperat. Ecri-s, -ve, -vons, -vez, -vent

Subj. Pr. Que j'écri-ve, -ves, -ve; -vions, -vie
-vent *Imp.* Que j'écriv-isse

So, circonscrire, *to circumscribe*; décrire, *to describe*; inscrire, *to inscribe*; prescrire, *to prescribe*; proscrire, *to proscribe*; récrire, *to write again*; souscrire, *to subscribe*; transcrire, *to copy.*

Faire, *to do or make*, faisant, fait.

Ind. Pr. Je fai-s, -s, -t; -sons, faites, font

Imp. Je fais-ais *Perf.* Je f-is

Fut. Je fer-ai *Condit.* Je fer-ais

Imperat. Fais, fasse; faisons, faites, fassent

Subj. Pr. Que je fuss-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que je f-isse

So, contrefaire, *to counterfeit*; défaire, *to undo*; forfaire, *to forfeit*; malfaire, *to do harm*; méfaire, *to do wrong*; parfaire, *to perfect*; refaire, *to do again*; satisfaire, *to satisfy*; surfaire, *to overcharge* to ask too much.

Médire, *to slander*, médisant, médit.

Ind. Pr. Je méli-s, -s, -t; -sons, -sez, -sent

Imp. Je méli-s-ais *Perf.* Je médi-is

Fut. Je méli-r-ai *Condit.* Je médir-ais

Imperat. Méli-s, -se; -sons, -sez, -sent

Subj. Pr. Que je médi-se, -ses, -se; -sions, siez, -sent

Imp. Que je médi-isse

So, confire, *to pickle*, to preserve; contredire, *to contradict*; dédire, *to disown*; interdire, *to interdict*; prédire, *to predict*; dire, *to say*; redire, *to say again*; these two last have dites, redites, in the 2d person plur. *Pres. Ind. and Imperative*,—suffire, *to suffice*, suffi in the *Past Part.*; circoncrire, *to circumscribe*, Past. Part. circoncis.

Maudire, *to curse*, doubles the s between two vowels; as, maudissant.

Lire, *to read*, Past. Part. lu; *Perf. Ind.* je lus; *Imp. Subj.* que je lusse; the rest like médire; like lire conjugate élire, *to elect*; relire, *to read again*.

Mettre, *to put*, mettant, mis.

Ind. Pr. Je me-ts, -ts, -t; -ttons, -ttez, -ttent

Imp. Je mett-ais *Perf.* Je m-is

Fut. Je mettr-ai *Condit.* Je mettr-ais

Imperat. Me-ts, -tte; -ttons, -ttez, -ttent

Subj. Pr. Que je me-tre, -ttes, -tte; -ttions, -ttiez, -ttent

Imp. Que je m-isse

So, ad mettre, *to admit*; commettre, *to commit*; compromettre, *to compromise*; démettre, *to dislocate*; s'entremettre, *to interpose*; omettre, *to omit*; permettre, *to permit*; promettre, *to promise*; remettre, *to delay*; soumettre, *to subdue*; transmettre, *to transmit*.

Moudre, *to grind*, moulant, moulu.

Ind. Pr. Je mou-ds, -ds, -d; -lons, -lez, -lent

Imp. Je mou-l-ais *Perf.* Je mou-l-us

Fut. Je moudr-ai *Condit.* Je moudr-ais

Imperat. Mou-ds, -le; -lons, -lez, -lent

Subj. Pr. Que je mou-le, -les, -le; -lions, -liez
-lent *Imp.* Que je mou-l-usse

So, émoudre, *to grind (knives)*; rémoudre, *t grind again (knives)*; remoudre, *to grind again (grain.)*

Connaître, *to know (by the senses)*; connaissant, connu.

Ind. Pr. Je connai-s, -s, -t; -ssons, -ssez, -ssent

Imp. Je connaiss-ais *Perf.* Je conn-us

Fut. Je connaîtr-ai *Condit.* Je connaîtr-ais

Imperat. Connai-s, -sse; -ssons, -ssez, -ssent

Subj. Pr. Que je connai-sse, -sses, -sse; -ssions
-ssiez, -ssent *Imp.* Que je conn-usse

So, reconnaître, *to know again*; méconnaître *to forget, not to know*; paraître, *to appear*; ap paraître, *to appear*; comparaître, *to appear*; dis paraître, *to disappear*; reparaitre, *to appear again*; repaître, *to feed*; croître, *to grow*; accroître, *to increase*; décroître, *to decrease*; recroître, *to grow again*; surcroître, *to grow out*; paître, *to feed*. paître *wants Imp. Ind. and Imp. Subj.*; naître, *to be born, has né for the Past Part., je naquis for the Perf. Ind., and que je naquisse for the Imp Subj., and takes être in the compound tenses*; re naître, *to be born again, is like naître.*

Résoudre, *to resolve*, résolvant, résolu, or résous, *when it means reduced into*.

Ind. Pr. Je rés-ous, -ous, -out; -olvons, -olvez, -olvent

Imp. Je résol-ais

Perf. Je résol-us

Fut. Je résoudre-ai

Condit. Je résoudre-ais

Imperat. Rés-ous, -olve; -olvons, -olvez, -olvent

Subj. Pr. Que je résol-ve, -ves, -ve; -tions, -vriez, -vent

Imp. Que je résolusse

So, soudre, *to solve*; *but* absoudre, *to acquit*, and dissoudre, *to dissolve*, want the *Perf. Ind.* and *Imp. Sub.*, and have in the *Past Part.* absous, *m.*, absoute, *f.*, dissous, *m.*, dissoute, *f.*

Plaire, *to please*, plaisant, plu. (*gov. dat.*)

Ind. Pr. Je plai-s, -s, -t; -sons, -sez, -sent

Imp. Je plais-ais

Perf. Je pl-us

Fut. Je plair-ai

Condit. Je plair-ais

Imperat. Plai-s, se; -sons, -sez, -sent

Subj. Pr. Que je plai-se, -ses, -se; -sions, -siez, -sent

Imp. Que je pl-usse

So, complaire, *to humour*; déplaire, *to displease*; se taire, *to be silent* (*Past. Pt. tû*).

Prendre, *to take*, prenant, pris.

Ind. Pr. Je pren-ds, -ds, -d; -ons, -ez, -nent

Imp. Je pren-ais

Perf. Je pr-is

Fut. Je prendr ai

Condit. Je prendr-ais

Imperat. Pren-ds, -ne; -ons, -ez, -nent

Subj. Pr. Que je pren-ne, -nes, -ne; -ions, -iez, -nent

Imp. Que je prisse

*So, apprendre, to learn; ce prendre, to compr
hend; déprendre, to detach, to loosen; déprendre
dre, to vulcan, to jogget; entreprendre, to unde
take; méprendre, to mistake; reprendre, to r
prove; surprendre, to surprise.*

Rire, to laugh, riant, ri.

Ind. Pr. Je ri-s, -s, -t; -ons, -ez, -ent

Imp. Je ri-ais Perf. Je ri-is

Fut. Je ri-ai Condit. Je ri-ais

Imperat. Ri-s, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. Que je ri-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que je ri-isse

So, sourire, to smile.

Romp, to break, rompant, rompu.

Ind. Pr. Je romp-s, -s, -t; -ons, -ez, -ent

Imp. Je romp-ais Perf. Je romp-is

Fut. Je rompr-ai Condit. Je rompr-ais

Imperat. Romp-s, -e; -ons, -ez, -ent

Subj. Pr. Que je romp-e, -es, -e; -ions, -iez, -ent

Imp. Que je romp-isse

*So, corrompre, to corrupt; interrompre, to in
terrupt; but mordre, to bite, démorde, to desis
terve, to twist, déterdre, to untwist, do not tak
t in the 3d person sing. Pr. Ind ; as, il mord, h
bites.*

Suivre, to follow, suivant, suivi.

Ind. Pr. Je sui-s, -s, -t; -vons, -vez, -vent

Imp. Je suiv-ais Perf. Je suiv is

Fut. Je suivr-ai Condit. Je suivr-ais

Imperat. Sui-s, -ve; -vons, -vez, -vent

Subj. Pr. Que je sui-ve, -ves, -ve; -vions, -viez, -vent
Imp. Que je suiv-isse

So, poursuivre, to pursue; but s'ensuivre, to ensue, is used only in the 3d persons sing. and plur. of every tense.

Vivre, to live, has vécu in the Past Part., je vécus in the Perf. Ind., que je véçusse in the Imp. Subj.; revivre, to revive, survivre, to survive, are like vivre.

Vainere, to conquer, vainquant, vaincu.

Ind. Pr. Je vain-es, -es, -e; -quons, -quez, -quent

Imp. Je vainqu-ais *Perf.* Je vainqu-is

Fut. Je vaincr-ai *Condit.* Je vaincr-ais

Imperat. Vain-es, -que; -quons, -ez, -quent

Subj. Pr. Que je vain-que, -ques, -que; -quions, -iez, -quent
Imp. Que je vainqu-isse

So, convaincre, to convince.

Clore, to close, clos.

Ind. Pr. Je clos, clos, clot; *rest wanting*

Fut. Je clorai *Condit.* Je clorais

Imp. Clos; *rest wanting*

So, enclore, to enclose; déclore, to unclose; forclore, to preclude.

Eclore, to blow like a flower, éelos.

Ind. Pr. Il éclot; ils éclo-sent

Fut. Il éclora; ils écloront

Condit. Il éclorait; ils écloraient

Subj. Pr. Qu'il éclose; qu'ils éclo-sent

Etre in the compound tenses.

Frirc, *to fry*, frit.

Ind. Pr. Je fri-s, -s, -t; *rest w eating.*

Fut. Je firir-ai *Condit.* Je firir-ais

Imperat. Fris; *rest wanting.*

Traire, *to milk*, trayant, trait.

Ind. Pr. Je trai-s, -is, -t; tr-ayons, -ayez, -aient

Imp Je tray-ais *Fut* Je trair ai

Condit. Je trair-ais

Imperat. Trai-s, -e; tr-ayons, -ayez, -aient

Subj. Pr. Que je trai-e, -es, -e; tr-ayions, -ayiez
-aient

So, abstraire, *to abstract*; attraire, *to attract*
distratre, *to distract*; extraire, *to extract*; ren
traire, *to darn*; retraire, *to redeem*; soustraire, *t*
subtract.

REMARK.—*The following verbs take être in th*
compound tenses: aller, arriver, accourir, choi
déchoir, décider, échoir, tomber, entrer, naître
mourir, partir, rentrer, res-er, retourner, sorti
retomber, venir, devenir, avenir, redevenir, inte
venir, parvenir, provenir, revenir, survenir, *and a*
reflected verbs.

OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs are formed from most adjectives b
adding *ment* to the masculine, if ending in *e*, *é*,
u; or to the feminine, if ending otherwise. *Say*
wise, *sagement*, wisely; *attentif*, attentive, *atter*
tivement, attentively.

Adverbs are compared like adjectives, excep
that *le* is invariable.

| <i>Posit.</i> | <i>Comp.</i> | <i>Superl.</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Vite, <i>quickly,</i> | plus vite, <i>more quickly,</i> | le plus vite. <i>most quickly.</i> |
| Souvent, <i>often,</i> | moins souvent, <i>less often,</i> | le moins souvent. <i>least often.</i> |

The following adverbs are compared irregularly:—

| <i>Posit.</i> | <i>Comp.</i> | <i>Superl.</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bien, <i>well,</i> | mieux, <i>better,</i> | le mieux. <i>best.</i> |
| Mal. <i>badly,</i> | pis, <i>worse,</i> | le pis. <i>worst.</i> |
| Peu, <i>little,</i> | moins, <i>less,</i> | le moins. <i>least.</i> |

Adverbs are generally placed immediately after the verb in the simple tenses, and before the past participle in the compound tenses; but compound adverbs must be put after the participle. *Il parle souvent*, he often speaks; *elle a bien parlé*, she has spoken well; *il l'a dit autrefois*, he said so formerly.

CHIEF ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A contre cœur, <i>unwillingly.</i> | Il le fait à contre cœur, <i>he does it unwillingly.</i> |
| A couvert, <i>sheltered.</i> | Nous sommes à couvert, <i>we are sheltered.</i> |
| A découvert, <i>openly.</i> | Parlons à découvert, <i>Let us speak openly.</i> |
| A dessein, <i>on purpose.</i> | Il le fait à dessein, <i>he does it on purpose.</i> |
| A droite, <i>on, to the right.</i> | Il est à droite, <i>he is on the right.</i> |

| | |
|--|---|
| A faux, <i>wrongly.</i> | Vous m'accusez à faux, <i>you accuse me wrongly.</i> |
| A fond, <i>thoroughly.</i> | Le savez-vous à fond ? <i>do you know it thoroughly ?</i> |
| A gauche, <i>on, to the left.</i> | Prenez à gauche, <i>turn to the left.</i> |
| A jamais, <i>for ever.</i> | Vous êtes à jamais ruiné, <i>you are ruined for ever.</i> |
| Ailleurs, <i>elsewhere.</i> | Je vais ailleurs, <i>I am going elsewhere.</i> |
| Ainsi, <i>thus.</i> | Je le veux ainsi, <i>I wish it thus.</i> |
| A la file, <i>in a row.</i> | Ils sont à la file, <i>they are in a row.</i> |
| A la fois, <i>at once.</i> | Vous lisez trop à la fois, <i>you read too much at once.</i> |
| A l'écart, <i>aside.</i> | Elle lui parle à l'écart, <i>she speaks to him aside.</i> |
| A l'envie, <i>vying,</i> <i>with one another.</i> | Nous étions à l'envie, <i>we envied, vying with one another.</i> |
| A l'étourdie, <i>rashly.</i> | Vous parlez à l'étourdie, <i>you speak rashly.</i> |
| A l'improviste, <i>unawares.</i> | Il est survenu à l'improviste, <i>he came up unawares.</i> |
| Alors, <i>then.</i> | Nous demeurions alors à Calais <i>we were then living at Calais.</i> |
| A merveille, <i>exceedingly well.</i> | Elle danse à merveille, <i>she dances exceedingly well.</i> |
| A peine, <i>hardly.</i> | A peine sait-elle écrire, <i>she can hardly write.</i> |
| A propos, <i>in time.</i> | Vous êtes venu à propos, <i>you have come in time.</i> |
| Assez, <i>enough.</i> | J'ai assez d'argent, <i>I have enough of money.</i> |
| A tort, <i>wrongly.</i> | Vous me reprochez à tort, <i>you reproach me wrongly.</i> |

| | |
|--|---|
| Auparavant, <i>before, first.</i> | Je veux le voir auparavant, <i>I wish to see it first.</i> |
| Autant, <i>as much, as many.</i> | En avez-vous autant? <i>have you as much?</i> |
| Autrefois, <i>formerly.</i> | Cette maison était autrefois à lui, <i>this house was formerly his.</i> |
| Beaucoup, <i>much, many.</i> | Je vois beaucoup de monde, <i>I see many people.</i> |
| Bien, <i>well,</i> | Vous parlez bien; il a bien de l'argent. <i>you speak well; he has much money.</i> |
| Bientôt, <i>soon.</i> | Dînera-t-on bientôt? <i>shall we dine soon?</i> |
| Cependant, <i>in the mean time.</i> | Cependant il se fait jour, <i>in the meantime it grows light.</i> |
| Combien, <i>how many.</i> | Combien en voulez-vous? <i>how many do you want?</i> |
| Comment, <i>how.</i> | Comment vit-il? <i>how does he live?</i> |
| D'abord, <i>first, at first.</i> | Ecrivez d'abord votre lettre, <i>write your letter first.</i> |
| Davantage, <i>more.</i> | En voulez-vous davantage? <i>do you wish any more?</i> |
| De front, <i>abreast.</i> | Nous sommes trois de front, <i>we are three abreast.</i> |
| De bonne foi, <i>sincerely.</i> | Parlez-vous de bonne foi? <i>do you speak sincerely?</i> |
| Dehors, <i>out.</i> | Elles sont allées dehors, <i>they have gone out.</i> |
| Déjà, <i>already.</i> | Il est déjà de retour, <i>he has returned already.</i> |
| De jour, <i>by day.</i> | Il voyage de jour, <i>he travels by day.</i> |
| Demain, <i>to-morrow.</i> | Je vous verrai demain, <i>I shall see you to-morrow.</i> |
| De nuit, <i>by night.</i> | J'étudie de nuit, <i>I study by night.</i> |

| | |
|---|---|
| Devant, <i>before.</i> | Passez devant. <i>go before.</i> |
| Encore, <i>still, yet.</i> | Il y demeure encore, <i>he still lives there.</i> |
| En haut, <i>above, up stairs.</i> | Est-elle en haut? <i>is she up stairs?</i> |
| Ensemble, <i>together.</i> | Nous étions ensemble, <i>we were together.</i> |
| Ensuite, <i>afterwards.</i> | J'y irai ensuite, <i>I will go there afterwards.</i> |
| Exprès, <i>purposely.</i> | Je l'ai fait exprès, <i>I did it purposely.</i> |
| Fort, <i>very.</i> | Ceci est fort bon, <i>this is very good.</i> |
| Guère, <i>but few, but little.</i> | Il n'y a guère de vrais amis, <i>there are but few true friends.</i> |
| Ici, <i>here.</i> | Venez ici, <i>come here.</i> |
| Jadis, <i>long ago,</i> <i>of yore.</i> | Jadis c'était la mode, <i>that was the fashion long ago.</i> |
| Jamais, <i>ever,</i> <i>(with ne) never.</i> | Je ne lui parlerai jamais, <i>I will never speak to him.</i> |
| Jusqu'où, <i>how far.</i> | Jusqu'où irons-nous? <i>how far shall we go?</i> |
| Loin, <i>far.</i> | N'allez pas loin, <i>don't go far.</i> |
| Maintenant, <i>now.</i> | Le voyez-vous maintenant? <i>do you see it now?</i> |
| Mal, <i>badly.</i> | Vous l'avez mal fait, <i>you have done it badly.</i> |
| Mieux, <i>better.</i> | Tant mieux, <i>so much the better.</i> |
| Où, <i>where.</i> | Où est-elle? <i>where is she?</i> |
| Par mégarde, <i>inadvertently,</i> | Il y tomba par mégarde, <i>he fell into it inadvertently.</i> |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Partout, | Je vous ai cherché partout, |
| <i>every where,</i> | <i>I have been seeking you every where.</i> |
| Peu, | Je m'en soucie peu, |
| <i>little, few.</i> | <i>I care little about it.</i> |
| Peut-être, | Peut-être qu'elle viendra, |
| <i>perhaps.</i> | <i>perhaps she will come.</i> |
| Quand, | Quand partirez-vous ? |
| <i>when.</i> | <i>when will you set out ?</i> |
| Souvent, | Je le vois souvent, |
| <i>often.</i> | <i>I often see him.</i> |
| Sur-le-champ, | Il le tua sur-le-champ, |
| <i>immediately.</i> | <i>he immediately slew him.</i> |
| Tant, | Il a tant vu, |
| <i>so much, so many,</i> | <i>he has seen so much.</i> |
| Tôt ou tard, | Elle s'en repentira tôt ou tard, |
| <i>soon or late.</i> | <i>she will repent it soon or late.</i> |
| Tout à fait, | Il est tout à fait sourd, |
| <i>quite.</i> | <i>he is quite deaf.</i> |
| Tout de suite, | Je reviens tout de suite, |
| <i>immediately.</i> | <i>I am coming back immediately.</i> |
| Tout à coup, | Elle entra tout à coup, |
| <i>suddenly.</i> | <i>she came in suddenly.</i> |
| Très, | Cette poire est très mauvaise, |
| <i>very.</i> | <i>this pear is very bad.</i> |
| Trop, <i>too much,</i> | Vous en mangez trop, |
| <i>too many.</i> | <i>you are eating too much of it.</i> |
| Vîte, | Allez vite, |
| <i>quickly.</i> | <i>go quickly.</i> |
| Volontiers, | Le fera-t-il volontiers ? |
| <i>willingly.</i> | <i>will he do it willingly ?</i> |

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THE CHIEF PREPOSITIONS ARE AS FOLLOW :

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| A, | Il va à Paris, |
| <i>to, at.</i> | <i>he is going to Paris.</i> |

| | |
|--|--|
| Avant, <i>before.</i> | Venez avant trois heures, <i>come before three o'clock.</i> |
| Après, <i>after.</i> | J'irai après vous, <i>I will go after you.</i> |
| Auprès de, <i>near.</i> | Il est auprès du feu, <i>he is near the fire.</i> |
| Avec, <i>with.</i> | Allez-vous avec nous ? <i>are you going with us ?</i> |
| Autour, <i>round.</i> | Ils sont autour de lui, <i>they are round him.</i> |
| Chez, <i>to, at one's house,</i> | Elle va chez son frère, <i>she is going to her brother's.</i> |
| Contre, <i>against.</i> | Il s'appuie contre l'arbre, <i>he leans against the tree.</i> |
| Dans, <i>in, into.</i> | Il entre dans la maison, <i>he goes into the house.</i> |
| De, <i>of, from, by.</i> | On parle de vous, <i>they speak of you.</i> |
| Déjà, <i>on this side.</i> | L'armée est en déjà les Pyréné <i>the army is on this side of the Pyren</i> |
| Delà, <i>on that side.</i> | Le voilà au delà de la Tamise, <i>there it is on that side of the Thames.</i> |
| Depuis, <i>since.</i> | Je l'ai vu depuis son retour, <i>I have seen him since his return.</i> |
| Devant, <i>before,</i> <i>in the presence of.</i> | L'accusé est devant le juge, <i>the accused is before the judge.</i> |
| Derrière, <i>behind.</i> | Regardez derrière la porte, <i>look behind the door.</i> |
| Dès, <i>very, from.</i> | Punissez-le dès ce moment, <i>punish him this very moment.</i> |
| Durant, <i>during.</i> | Il y demeura durant l'hiver dern <i>he lived there during last winter.</i> |
| En, <i>in, into.</i> | Elle est en Ecosse, <i>she is in Scotland.</i> |
| Entre, <i>between.</i> | Il se met entre nous, <i>he puts himself between us.</i> |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Envers, <i>towards.</i> | Il est ingrat envers moi, <i>he is ungrateful towards me.</i> |
| Faute de, <i>for want of.</i> | Faute d'argent. <i>for want of money.</i> |
| Hors de, <i>out of.</i> | Nous sommes hors du champ, <i>we are out of the field.</i> |
| Jusqu'à, <i>as far as.</i> | J'irai jusqu'à, Londres, <i>I will go as far as London.</i> |
| Loin, <i>far.</i> | Sommes-nous loin de Paris? <i>are we far from Paris?</i> |
| Malgré, <i>in spite of.</i> | Il le fera malgré nous, <i>he will do it in spite of us.</i> |
| Outre, <i>beyond.</i> | Il est outre mer, <i>he is beyond seas.</i> |
| Par, <i>by.</i> | Rome fut bâti par Romulus, <i>Rome was built by Romulus.</i> |
| Parmi, <i>among.</i> | Est-il parmi eux? <i>is he among them?</i> |
| Pendant, <i>during.</i> | Il y sera pendant le printemps, <i>he will be there during spring.</i> |
| Pour, <i>for.</i> | Ceci est pour vous, <i>this is for you.</i> |
| Près de, <i>near.</i> | Il est près de minuit, <i>it is near midnight.</i> |
| Quant à, <i>as for.</i> | Quant à moi, je n'y irai pas, <i>as for me, I will not go there.</i> |
| Sans, <i>without.</i> | S'en est-il allé sans moi? <i>has he gone away without me?</i> |
| Sous, <i>under.</i> | Il est sous la table, <i>it is under the table.</i> |
| Selon, <i>according to.</i> | Je vous écrirai selon les circonstances, <i>I will write to you according to circumstances.</i> |
| Sur, <i>on, upon.</i> | Le livre est sur la chaise, <i>the book is on the chair.</i> |
| Vers, <i>towards.</i> | Regardez vers l'occident, <i>look towards the west.</i> |

REMARK.—Prepositions of one syllable are generally repeated; *J'irai à Londres et à Paris*, I will go to London and Paris; *il est en France ou en Espagne*, he is in France or Spain.

A, de, pour, sans, après, par, govern the infinitive, and *en* governs the present participle. *Sans parler*, without speaking; *après avoir dîné*, after having dined; *en y allant*, in going there.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE CHIEF CONJUNCTIONS ARE AS FOLLOW:—

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Car</i> , for. | <i>Donc</i> , then. |
| <i>Et</i> , and. | <i>Puisque</i> , since. |
| <i>Si</i> , if. | <i>Sinon</i> , else. |
| <i>Ou</i> , or. | <i>Enfin</i> , at last. |
| <i>Que</i> , that. | <i>Mais</i> , but. |
| <i>Ni</i> , neither. | <i>Tandis que</i> , whilst that. |
| <i>Comme</i> , as. | <i>Toutefois</i> , however. |
| <i>Comment</i> , how. | <i>Cependant</i> , however. |

OF INTERJECTIONS.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Bon!</i> well! | <i>Vive la joie!</i> huzza! |
| <i>Ah!</i> ah! | <i>Allons!</i> come on! |
| <i>Hélas!</i> alas! | <i>Courage!</i> cheer up! |
| <i>Hé!</i> oh! | <i>Beau!</i> softly! |
| <i>Fi!</i> fie! | <i>Hola!</i> hold! |
| <i>Fi donc!</i> fie upon! | <i>Gare!</i> out of the way! |

A SHORT TREATISE ON SYNTAX.

RULE 1.—The article is used with nouns taken in the full extent of their meaning, and must be

repeat it with each: *Les hommes sont mortels*, men are mortal; *l'or et l'argent sont précieux*, gold and silver are precious; *la charité est une vertu*, charity is a virtue.

2. The article is used with countries and provinces: *L'Angleterre est un pays riche*, England is a rich country; *l'étendue de la France*, the extent of France; *je viens de la Chine*, I come from China; *la Jamaïque est une île*, Jamaica is an island.

Exceptions.—The article is not used with countries in Europe when preceded by verbs of residence or motion, nor when they qualify a noun: *Il vient de France*, he comes from France; *elle va en Italie*, she is going to Italy; *nous demeurons en Angleterre*, we live in England; *le roi d'Angleterre*, the king of England.

3. The article is used instead of *a* or *an*, signifying *per* before nouns of weight, measure, and number; but *par* is used instead of *a* or *an* before time: *Dix sous la livre*, tenpence a pound; *quatre francs la bouteille*, four francs a bottle; *tant par an, par mois, &c.*, so much a-year, a-month, &c.

4. Nouns used partitively are preceded by *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*, according to their gender and number; *Achetez du papier et des plumes*, buy some paper and pens; *apportez de la viande*, bring some meat; *buvez de l'eau*, drink some water.

Exception.—*De* alone is used when words of quantity or an adjective precedes the noun, but *bien* always requires *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*, after it: *Une livre de beurre*, a pound of butter; *trop de peine*, too much trouble; *il y a beaucoup d'hom-*

mes, or *il y a beaucoup d'hommes*, there are many men; *voilà de beaux arbres*, there are some fine trees.

5. The article is not used in the enumeration of princes, nor with nouns used in apposition: *George quatre*, George the Fourth; *Pierre, fils de mon ami*, Peter, the son of my friend.

6. *À* and *en* are not expressed when we indicate a person's country, title, profession, or trade: *Il est Anglais et médecin*, he is an Englishman and a physician; *Elle est courtisane*, she is a courtesan.

7. *À* and *en* are not expressed before a noun explaining one that precedes it: *J'ai lu Athalie, tragédie*, I have read *Athalie*, a tragedy; *il est à Calais, ville de France*, he is at *Calais*, a town of France.

OF NOUNS.

8. Nouns having a dependance on each other are united by *de*: *L'héritier du trône*, the heir to the throne; *la route de Londres*, the road to London; *il est libraire du roi*, he is bookseller to the king.

9. English compound nouns have the principal noun placed last, but it is placed first in French, and is joined to the qualifying noun by *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, when the latter expresses food or liquids, or to make a distinction, and by *à* to denote use or purpose: *Le pot au lait*, the milk pot; *la femme aux huîtres*, the oyster woman; *ce monsieur au chapeau blanc*, that gentleman with the white hat; *une chambre à coucher*, a bed-room; *un moulin à café*, a coffee mill.

10. The qualifying noun is united to the principal noun by *de*, when the latter is made of the

former: *Une montre d'or*, a gold watch; *ma robe de soie*, my silk gown.

11. The English possessive case, the man's, the men's, Peter's, must be turned thus, of the man, of the men, of Peter: *Le chapeau de l'homme*, the man's hat; *les maisons des hommes*, the men's houses; *le chien de Pierre*, Peter's dog.

OF ADJECTIVES.

12. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender and number: *Un bon homme*, a good man; *une bonne femme*, a good woman; *des bons hommes*, good men; *des bonnes femmes*, good women.

13. An adjective qualifying two or more nouns is put in the masculine plural, if they are all masculine, or of different genders, and in the feminine plural, if all feminine: *Le fils et le père sont hardis*, the son and father are bold; *Le frère et la sœur sont petits*, the brother and sister are little; *la mère et la fille sont belles*, the mother and daughter are handsome.

14. An adjective agrees with the last of several nouns, if no verb intervene: *Il a une intrépidité et un courage étonnant*, he has astonishing intrepidity and courage; *il a un courage et une intrépidité étonnante*, he has astonishing courage and intrepidity.

15. *Beau*, fine; *joli*, pretty; *grand*, great; *petit*, little; *jeune*, young; *vieux*, old; *bon*, good; *mauvais*, bad; *gros*, thick; *méchant*, wicked; *brave*, brave; *premier*, first, and *dernier*, last, precede the noun they qualify, unless joined to another

adjective, which follows its noun, and then they are both to be put after it: *Une petite femme*, a little woman; *la meilleure raison*, the best reason; *une fille j. lie et délicate*, a pretty delicate girl.

16. Adjectives denoting shape, colour, taste, matter, country, habit, accident, race or kind, state or situation, are placed after the nouns they qualify: *Une table ronde*, a round table; *un habit vert*, a green coat; *un livre anglais*, an English book; *une vie tranquille*, a tranquil life; *un homme aveugle*, a blind man; *un arbre fruitier*, a fruit tree.

17. With, of, from, and by, following adjectives and participles in English, are generally translated by *de*: *La vie est pleine de misères*, life is full of miseries; *un homme favorisé des dons de la fortune*, a man blessed with the gifts of fortune; *je suis fatigué de courir*, I am tired with running.

18. Adjectives signifying aptness, fitness, ease, readiness, usefulness, necessity, or any habit, require *à* after them: *Il est enclin à la paresse*, he is inclined to idleness; *je suis prêt à partir*, I am ready to set off.

19. In, after a superlative, is translated by *de*: *Le plus savant homme de la ville*, the most learned man in the town.

20. Than, after a comparative, is translated by *que de* before the infinitive, and by *que ne* before the indicative: *Il vaut mieux travailler que d'être oisif*, it is better to work than to be idle; *je suis plus grand que je ne l'étais*, I am taller than I was.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

21. Personal pronouns governed by verbs must be placed immediately before the verb in the simple tenses, and before the auxiliary in the compound tenses, and must be repeated with each verb: *Je vous vois*, I see you; *elle lui a parlé*, she has spoken to him; *ne les voyez-vous pas?* do you not see them? *il le craint et le hait*, he fears and hates him.

22. The personal pronouns governed by the imperative affirmative, are placed after the verb in the second person singular, and in the first and second persons plural, and *moi*, *toi*, are used instead of *me*, *te*: *Sauve-toi*, save thyself; *parlons-lui*, let us speak to him, or to her; *dites-moi*, tell me.

23. *Aller*, *courir*, *accourir*, *venir*, *penser*, *songer*, *viser*, *boire*, *être*, (signifying possession,) and reflected verbs, require the personal pronouns to be placed after them, governed by *à*: *Il vient à nous*, he is coming to us; *ce livre est à vous*, this book is yours; *je me fie à toi*, I trust to thee.

24. When several pronouns are governed by the same verb, *me*, *te*, *se*, *nous*, *vous*, precede *le*, *la*, *les*, *y*, *en*; *le*, *la*, *les*, precede *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *leur*, *y*, *en*; *lui*, *leur*, precede *y*, *en*; and *y* precedes *moi*, *toi*, *en*: *Je vous le donne*, I give it to you; *elle les lui rend*, she returns them to him; *donnez le lui*, give it to him, or to her; *montrez-le-moi*, shew it me.

NOTE.—*Le*, *la*, *les*, also precede *nous* *vous* in the imperative affirmative: *vendez-le-nous*, sell it to us.

25. *It*, and *so*, sometimes expressed and often understood in English, referring to a noun, are translated by *le*, *la*, *les*, according to the gender and number of the noun; but if *it*, and *so*, refer to an adjective, or to a part of a sentence, they are expressed by *le* for both genders and numbers. *Etes-vous sa fille?* are you his daughter? *oui, je la suis*, yes; I am; *vos enfants sont-ils fatigués?* are your children tired? *ils le sont*, they are; *sont-ils contents de ce que j'ai fait?* are they pleased with what I have done? *ils le sont*, they are.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

26. If a possessive pronoun precede a noun expressive of a part of the body, governed by a verb, it is expressed by the dative of the corresponding personal pronoun: *Je me suis coupé le doigt*, I have cut my finger; *la voiture lui meurtrit la jambe*, the carriage bruised his leg.

27. Possessive relative pronouns in English coming after the verb, to be, signifying to belong, are expressed by the corresponding personal pronouns preceded by *à*: *Ce cheval est à lui*, this horse is his; *la maison était à nous*, the house was ours.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

28. The relative pronouns must be expressed in French, though understood in English: *L'homme que nous voyons*, the man (whom) we see; *la femme à qui vous parliez*, the woman you were speaking to.

29. Whose, of whom, of which, must be expressed by *dont*, for both genders and numbers. *L'enfant dont le père était ici*, the child whose

father was here; *la fille dont vous parlez*, the girl whom you are speaking of; *les malheurs dont il se plaint*, the misfortunes of which he complains.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

30. We, you, people, they, used indefinitely, are expressed by *on*, with the verb in the 3d person singular, and *on* must be repeated with each verb: *On dit et l'on pense que la nouvelle est vraie*, people say and think that the news is true; *qu'en pense-t on?* what do they think of it?

REMARK.—For the sake of euphony, *l'* is put before *on* when it is preceded by *et*, *si*, *où*, *qui*, *que*, and *quoi*, but not when *on* is immediately followed by *le*, *la*, *les*, *lui*, or *leur*: *et l'on dit*; *et on le dit*.

31. The English passive voice is very generally rendered by the French active voice, with *on* as the nominative: *On a reçu les lettres*, the letters have been received; *on dit et l'on croit*, it is said and believed; *on m'a dit*, I have been told; *on a résolu*, it has been determined.

32. The participle past agrees with its accusative, when the accusative precedes it, but never when it follows it: *Les lettres que vous avez écrites*, the letters which you have written; *je les ai vus ce matin*, I saw them this morning; *avez-vous écrit des lettres?* have you written any letters?

33. Verbs used interrogatively or negatively, those expressing doubt, fear, surprise, desire, command, govern the subjunctive present, if they are in the present or future of the indicative, but they govern the subjunctive past if they are in any of the past tenses of the indicative, or in the condi-

tional: *Croyez vous qu'il vienne?* do you think he will come? *je ne crois pas qu'il vienne*, I do not think he will come; *je ne crus pas qu'il vînt*, I did not think he would come; *voudriez-vous qu'elles y allassent*, should you wish them to go there? *je m'étonne qu'il ne soit pas arrivé*, I am astonished he has not arrived.

34. The impersonal verbs, *il faut*, *il suffit*, *il convient*, *il importe*, *il vaut mieux*, govern the subjunctive with *que*: *Il faut que j'y aille*, I must go there; *il vaut mieux que je le fasse*, it is better that I should do it.

35. *Qui*, *que*, *dont*, *où*, after a superlative, require the verb following in the subjunctive: *Le meilleur ami que j'aie*, the best friend I have; *le plus grand avantage dont on puisse jouir*, the greatest advantage one can enjoy.

PREPOSITIONS.

36. *At home*, and *to one's house*, are expressed by *chez*, followed by a personal pronoun or a noun. *Chez moi*, at my house; *chez votre père*, at your father's; *chez le libraire*, at the bookseller's; *je vais chez vous*, I am going to your house; *je viens de chez lui*, I come from his house.

37. *Time how long*, is expressed by *en*; *time when*, by *dans*: *On peut aller à Londres en trois jours*, one may go to London in three days; *je partirai dans trois jours*, I will set off in three days.

38. *In* is expressed by *dans*, before the article, the demonstrative and possessive pronouns, and proper names of persons; in other cases it is expressed by *en*: *Il est dans la maison*, he is in the

house; *dans ce jardin*, in this garden; *dans ma chambre*, in my room; *vous trouverez ce passage dans Racine*, you will find that passage in Racine; *en vous*, in you; *en Italie*, in Italy.

39. *In* and *on* are not translated before nouns expressing a part of the month, nor before the days of the week; *Je partirai le dix de ce mois*, I will set out on the tenth of this month; *venez lundi*, come on Monday; *je me promènerai le soir*, I will walk in the evening.

40. Prepositions must always precede the words they govern: *Les hommes à qui vous parliez*, the men whom you were speaking to; *la dame avec qui vous vous promeniez*, the lady whom you were walking with.

CONJUNCTIONS.

41. The following conjunctions govern the subjunctive:—

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Afin que, | } | <i>that, in order that.</i> |
| pour que, | | |
| à moins que,* | | <i>unless.</i> |
| avant que, | | <i>before.</i> |
| bien que, | } | <i>although, though.</i> |
| quoique, | | |
| encore que, | | |
| de crainte que,* | } | <i>for fear, lest.</i> |
| de peur que,* | | |

* *A moins que, de peur que, de crainte que*, require *ne* before the verb they govern.

A moins que vous ne veniez, unless you should come.

De crainte qu'il ne meure, for fear he should die.

De peur qu'il ne vienne, lest he should come.

pourvu que, *provided that*.
non que, }
non pas que, } *not that*.
sans que, *without*.
soit que, *whether*.
au cas que, *in case that*.
jusqu'à ce que, *till, until*.
supposé que, *supposing that*.
pour peu que, }
si peu que, } *if, ever so little*.

EXERCISES.

EXPLANATION OF MARKS.

The Caret (^) put below an English word, denotes that it is not to be translated into French.

A black line (———) put below an English word, denotes that the French is the same as the English.

1. WINE is dear in this country. We study
vin m. cher dans pays m. étudier
 history and geography. Lions are not so
historie f. h mute géographie f. lion m. si
 ferocious as tigers. Iron and steel are more
féroces que tigre m. fer m. acier m. plus
 useful than gold and silver. Drunkenness is a
utiles que or m. argent m. ivresse f.
 great vice. Virtue is amiable. Printers ought
grand — m. vertu f. aimable imprimeur devoir
 to know well the rules of orthography. Interest,
savoir bien règle f. orthographe f. intérêt m.
 glory, and ambition, are commonly the motives of
gloire f. — f. communément motif m.
 the actions of men. I like spring and summer.
— f. aimer printemps m. été m.
 Patience and perseverance are necessary. (Let us
— f. — f. nécessaires
 prefer) virtue to interest. Death is a single
préférer mort f. seul
 moment between time and eternity.
— m. entre temps m. éternité f.

2. England is more populous than France
Angleterre f. plus peuplée que —
 Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are the four
 — f. *Asie f. Afrique f. Amérique f.*
 quarters of the world. The Pyrenees separate
partie f. monde m. — f. plu. séparer
 France from Spain. I will go to China and Japan
Espagne f. aller Chine f. Japon n
 Has he returned from Brazil and Jamaica?
Être revenir Brésil m. Jamaïque f.
 have seen the emperor of China. Provence is very
vu empereur — f. très
 fertile. Great Britain contains England and
fertile Grande Bretagne f. contenir
 Scotland. Denmark and Norway are in Europe
Ecosse f. Danemark m. Norvège f. dans
 France is separated from Italy by the Alps.
séparée Italie f. par Alpes f. plu.
 We (are going) to Virginia and Newfoundland
aller Virginie f. Terre-Neuve f.
 Germany is of great extent.
Allemagne f. d'une grande étendue

EXCEPTIONS.—Does he live in Italy? She (is
Demeurer en
 going) to France and Spain. The young queen (is
aller en jeune reine
 Spain succeeded Ferdinand the Seventh. The
succéder à Ferdinand le sept.
 king of England is older than the king of France
roi plus âgé que
 Do you come from Scotland? My brother (is
venir frère
 travelling) in Germany. They (were going) to
voyager en m. aller

Portugal. Has your brother returned from
 _____ m. *Elre* *revenir*
 Russia? The king of Prussia is at Berlin. Wine
Russie? *Prusse* à _____
 is dear in England. My cousin is in Ireland.
en _____ m. *en* *Irlande*
 We come from Languedoc.
venir _____

3. Butter sells at ten pence a pound, wine
beurre m. *se vendre* Δ *sou* *livre* f.
 at four francs a bottle, and eggs at eight pence a
 Δ _____ *bouteille* f. *œuf* Δ
 dozen. This stuff costs ten francs an ell. Tea
douzaine f. *éttoffe* f. *coûter* _____ *aune* f. *thé*
 (is sold) at seven shillings a pound. (How much)
se vend Δ *schelling* *Combien*
 a pint? Our (French master) comes three times
pinte f. *maître de Français* *fois*
 a week, and he receives 24 guineas a year. I
semaine *recevoir* *guinée* *an*.
 give to the bookseller two louis d'or a month.
donner *libraire* _____ *mois*
 He gains six pence a day. Oysters (are sold) at
gagner *jour* *huître* *se vendent* Δ
 4 shillings a hundred. (How much) a score?
cent. *Combien* *vingtaine* f.

4. I have bought cloth and linen. Give some
acheter drap m. *linge* m.
 wine to your brother. Do you wish some water
vouloir *eau* f.
 or some beer? Have you any money? That
ou *bière* f. *argent* m.
 boy gave some apples to each of his companions
enfant perf. *pomme* *chacun* *compagnon*

Bring me butter, bread, cheese, and meat
Apporter moi pain m. fromage m. viande
 I see men and women in the field. Have
voir femme dans champ m.
 you any oranges? Put oil and vinega
 ——— f. *Mettre huile f. h mu. vinaigre r*
 into the salad. Have you eaten any fish? Giv
dans salade f. manger poisson m.
 him some mutton and carrots. We have wine.
lui mouton m. carotte

EXCEPTIONS.—I have no bread. Have you
ne pas
 any fine cloth? Show me some good quills
beau drap Montrer moi bonnes plume t
 Buy three pounds of (brown sugar.) I se
cassonade
 many men. You give me (too much) win
beaucoup 2 me 1 trop
 and little water. You have much trouble.
peu bien peine f.
 want to buy some large mirrors. Don't giv
vouloir 1 grands miroir 2
 him any bread. That (young lady) has fin
lui 1 demoiselle beau
 eyes. He has fine peaches in his garden. You
œil pêche f. dans jardin m.
 have bought (very bad) paper. The ambassado
très-mauvais papier m. ambassadeu
 has received great presents.
grands ——— m.

5. Charles the Second, son of Philip the
Philippe

Fourth, left his kingdom to Philip the Fifth.
quatre laisser royaume m. cinq.
 He has gone to London, the capital of England,
être Londres capitale
 and the residence of the sovereign. I am Tele-
souverain. Télé-
 machus, the son of Ulysses, the king of Ithaca.
maque Ulysse Ithaque
 William the Fourth, son of George the Third,
Guillaume
 succeeded his brother, George the Fourth. George
succéder à
 the First, succeeded Queen Anne. Do you
succéder à la reine
 know Mrs. M., the daughter of Mr. T.?
connaître Madame fille
 I know these (young ladies), the daughters of
demoiselle
 Mr. F. The city of Madrid, the capital of Spain,
ville f.
 contains many fine buildings.
renfermer beaux bâtiment m.

6. My brother is a Scotchman, and a
Ecossais
 wine merchant. Is your father a Frenchman?
marchand de vin. Français
 No; he is an Italian. She is a marchioness.
Non Italien marquise
 His father is not a bookseller. Sir, are you an
libraire
 Englishman or an Irishman? His mother was a
Anglais Irlandais imp.
 Portuguese. That (young lady) is an Italian.
Portugaise demoiselle Italienne

The foreigner is a philosopher. My cousin is a
étranger philosophe
 captain of artillery. The father of that young
capitaine d'artillerie
 man is a physician. She is a Russian.
médecin Russe

7. My friend, a captain of cavalry, is dead.
cavalerie
 He lives at Tours, a town of France. I (am
demeurer à _____
 reading) Andromache, a tragedy by Voltaire. My
livre Andromaque tragédie _____
 uncle has arrived from Oporto, a town of Portugal
être arriver Oporto
 Languedoc, a province of France, is fertile. They
 _____ m. _____
 reside in Florence, a town of Italy. That
demeurer à _____
 gentleman comes from Hamburgh, a town of
monsieur Hambourg
 Germany. His son, a colonel, is gone to Brussels
Bruxelle
 a town of the Netherlands.
Pays-Bas plu.

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES.

(What country-man) are you? I am an
De quel pays
 American. I shall go (next year) to China and
Américain. l'année prochaine
 Japan. Shall we go to Russia and Norway? The
en Russie
 brother is a Chinese. Ireland is more populous
Chinois peuplée

than Scotland. Send some walnuts to your bro-
que *noix*
 ther. (We must shun) gaming. We saw (a
Il faut éviter jeu m. *perf.*
 great many) men. Wheat sells at six shillings
bien blé m. se vend *Δ*
 a bushel. Take some wine. Paris is the capital
boisseau m. *f.*
 of France. You have given (a great deal) of
beaucoup
 money to that man. That grocer sells sugar at
argent épicier sucre m. Δ
 four guineas a (hundred weight.) James the
quintal m. Jacques
 Second, king of England, was dethroned. Do you
perf. détrôné
 sell stockings? (How much) a pair? Birds are
bas combien paire f. oiseau
 scarce in this country. That merchant (is going)
rare dans pays m. négociant aller
 to Mocha, a town of Arabia Felix. He has
Arabie Heureuse
 bought three (hundred weight) of iron. Tou-
quintal plu. fer *—*
 raine is the garden of France. (What is) your
— f. Qu'est ce qu'est
 brother? He is a brewer.
brasseur

8. He is an enemy to vice. My brother was
ennemi *imp.*
 formerly printer to the King. (Is this) the
autrefois Est-ce ici
 road to Calais? That man is a slave to his
chemin m. — esclave

passions. Which is the way to Versailles?]
 ——— *quel* *chemin m.* ———
 he bookseller to the Queen? (It is said) that he
libraire *reine* *On dit*
 friend is secretary to the Duke. That good man
secrétaire *duc*
 is a friend to virtue.

9. Have you any fire-arms (in your house)?
feu arme *chez vous*
 Have you seen the butter-man? The
beurre m.
 (young lady) with the blue ribbon has lost her
demoiselle *bleu 2 ruban m. 1*
 book. Buy four flower-pots. (Look at) these
fleurs pot *Regarder*
 silk-worms. (There are) many wind-mills in
soie ver *Il y a* *beaucoup vent moulin*
 France. Where (did you put) the coffee-mill
Où *comp. pres.* *café*
 (We want) four tea-spoons. The apple-woman
Il nous faut *thé cuillère* *pommes*
 has been here. We have five bed-rooms. He
chambre-à coucher
 has found a wine-bottle upon the road.
sur *route f.*

10. Show me your silk gown. (Did you see) my
-moi *soie robe f.* *comp. pres.*
 mahogany box? Where are my silver buckles
acajou *boîte f.* *Où* *argent boucle*
 (Take away) these brass candle-sticks. Sesostre
Emporter *cuivre chandelier* / ———
 was seated upon an ivory throne. (I want)
imp. assis *ivoire trône m.* *Il me faut*

straw hat. This gold watch goes very well.
paille chapeau m. or montre f. très-bien
 Bring me my cotton stockings. (It is) an iron
Apporter moi coton bas C'est fer
 bridge. Do you wish a beaver hat? This
pont m. vouloir castor
 marble monument is very beautiful. What have
marbre — m. Que
 you done with my silver pencil-case?
fait de porte crayon m.

11. Diana's anger was the cause of Acteon's
Diane colère f. perf. — f. Actéon
 death, and Helen's beauty of Troy's destruction.
mort f. Hélène beauté f. Troie — f.
 Nature's gifts are for man's advantage. Where
— f. don pour avantage m.
 are the general's horses? Have you seen the
général
 king's picture? You will find your brother's book
portrait
 upon the table. I see my father's house. Give
f.
 me that gentleman's address. My horse is at the
moi monsieur adresse f.
 stable door. My friend's dog is mad. Don't
écurie f. porte f. enragé
 trust to that man's word.
se fier parole f.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The silver candle-sticks are in the kitchen.
chandelier m. dans cuisine f.
 Battles were more bloody before the invention
bataille f. imp. sanglantes avant — f.

of fire-arms. (Go and fetch) Miss M.'s gloves.
Allez chercher *gant*
 The fish woman is at the door. I have bought
poisson m. *à*
 some gold rings. The king's palace is a beautiful
bague *palais m.* *beau*
 building. (This is) the anniversary of the
bâtiment m. *C'est aujourd'hui* *anniversaire*
 king's accession. Have you any letter-paper?
avènement *lettres*
 My brother's coat and hat are in our bed-room.
habit *dans* *coucher*
 Silk-worms live on the leaves of the (mulberry
ver *vivre de* *feuille* *mûrier m.*
 tree.) Have you been at the hay-market? Bring
foin m. *marché m.* *Apporter*
 the wine glasses. That gentleman's nephew is
verre *neveu*
 physician to the queen. Give me some sealing-
médecin *reine* *-moi* *cacheter*
 wax.
cire f.

12. His sister is tall and pretty. The sisters
grand *joli*
 are tall and pretty. Those trees are beautiful.
arbre m. *beau*
 That (young lady) is beautiful and well-made.
demoiselle *beau* *bien fait*
 These pears are not ripe. The bread is good,
poire f. *mûr* *pain m.*
 but the wine is very bad. This water is fresh
mais *très-mauvais* *frais*
 and pure. That good woman is sick. She is
pur *malade*

lively and witty. We are innocent of the crime.
vif spirituel ----- m.
 Every body loves good children. These
Tout le monde aimer enfant
 (young ladies) are very attentive to their lessons.
demoiselle très-attentif leçon f.

13. The king and the shepherd are equal after
berger égal après
 death. The brother and sister are very attentive
mort f.
 to their duty. The doors and windows are open.
devoir porte f. fenêtre f. ouvert
 The prince and princess are satisfied. The love
princesse content amour m.
 of life, and the fear of death, are natural to men.
crainte f. naturel
 Health and power are frail and uncertain, but
santé f. pouvoir m. caduc incertain
 glory and virtue are certain, solid, and lasting.
gloire f. solide durable
 The poultry and meat are good. These ladies
volaille f. viande f. dame
 and gentlemen are displeased with you. She and
messieurs mécontent de
 her sister are proud and passionate. The king
orgueilleux emporté
 and queen are adored.
adoré

14. This courtier has an affected politeness
courtisan affecté 3 politesse f. 1
 and sincerity. I found the drawer and the
une sincérité 2 trouver tiroir m.
 box open. He found the box and the drawer
boîte f. ouvert

man. Bring me my blue gown and my white
Apporter moi bleu robe f. blanc
 bonnet. (I want) some French and Italian
chapeau Il me faut français italien
 books. We have two lame horses. England is a
boiteux Angleterre
 delightful country. Humility is the basis of
délicieux pays m. humilité f. base f.
 Christian virtues. He has four square tables.
chrétien vertu f. carré — f.
 My green coat is worn. The English sailor is
vert habit m. usé anglais matelot
 full of ardour. Have you many fruit trees in
plein ardeur beaucoup fruitier dans
 your garden? We live in an agreeable country.
jardin demeurer dans pays m.
 (There are) ripe apples.
Voilà mûr pomme f.

17 Is our master satisfied with us? That
maître content
 man is loaded with honour and riches. They are
comblé honneur richesse
 accused of robbery. Has he departed from Paris?
accusé vol être parti —
 Your brother is loved and esteemed by (every
estimé tout le
 body.) We are fatigued with playing. These
monde fatigué jouer
 men are covered with infamy. The soldiers are
couvert infamie f. soldat
 dissatisfied with their general. Man is endued
mécontent doué
 with reason. You are guilty of that crime.
raison coupable — m.

That young man is worthy of your friendship.
digne *amitié*
 She is favoured with the gifts of fortune.
favorisé *don* ——— f.

18. That young man is inclined to gaming and
enclin *jeu m.*
 drinking. We are ready to follow you (every
boisson f. *prêt* *suivre* 2 1 *par-*
 where.) That is easy to say, but difficult to do.
tout *Cela* *aisé* *dire* *difficile* *faire*
 She is not fit to discharge her duty. A weak
propre *remplir* *devoir m.* *faible*
 mind is liable to many contradictions. That
esprit m. *sujet* *bien* ——— f.
 woman is as sensible of compliments as insensible
aussi ——— *que* ———
 of injuries. The protection of the arts and sciences
injure ——— f. *art m.* ——— f.
 is indispensable to the prosperity of a kingdom.
 ——— *prospérité f.* *royaume m.*
 England is formidable to her enemies. These
 ——— *ennemi*
 opinions are hurtful to the state. The dog is
nuisible *état*
 faithful and useful to man.
fidèle *utile*

•19. We (are speaking) of the most learned man
parler *savant*
 in Europe. You live in the best country in the
 ——— f. *pays m.*
 world. That lady is the most sensible in the
dame *spirituel*
 town. A single emotion of the heart has more
ville f. *seul* *mouvement m.* *cœur m.*

power upon the soul than all the reasons in the
pouvoir *âme f. que* *raison f.*
 world. He is (the tallest) in the regiment.
le plus grand *regiment* m.
 (It is) the (finest) horse in the stable. This town
C'est *plus beau* *écurie f.*
 is the most populous in England. It is the most
peuple *C'est*
 beautiful piece in the book.
beau *morceau m.*

20. He is more wicked than you think. It is
méchant *penser* *Il*
 more difficult to know how (to be silent) than to
difficile *de savoir* *se taire*
 speak well. The father spends more than he
 2 *bien* 1 *dépenser*
 gains. She is more studious than you think.
gagner *studieux*
 Is it not greater to overcome one's passions than
de vaincre *ses* *passions*
 to conquer the whole world? That author
conquérir *entier* *auteur*
 writes better than he speaks. He is taller than
écrire *mieux*
 he was. It is easier to write a language than to
l'était *Il plus facile de* *langue f.*
 speak it. I like better (to work) than to be
 2 *la* 1 *aimer mieux* *travailler*
 idle. He makes greater progress than I should
oisif *progrès m. pl.*
 have thought. Are we going (farther) than you
croire *plus loin*
 wish?
vouloir

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

My aunt and her niece are generous. That
tante *niece* *généreux*
 plant has a malignant property. The water is
plante f. *malin* *propriété f.*
 not fresh. Leave the door and window open.
frais *Laisser* *ouvert*
 (It is) my best coat. The sons and daughters
C'est *habit m.*
 are obedient to their mother. (She is) an obe-
obéissant *C'est*
 dient girl. These cherries are very good. Where
cerise f. *-très*
 is your Italian grammar? The drawer and box
grammaire f. *tiroir m.* *boîte f.*
 were shut. That advocate is the greatest orator
imp. fermé *avocat* *orateur*
 in the town. Have you any dwarf trees in your
nain
 garden? Is that child inclined to idleness? His
jardin? *enclin* *paresse f.*
 father is very sensible of injuries. I found the
injure.
 drawer and box shut. My sisters are ready to
prêt
 accompany you. Your exercise is full of faults.
accompagner 2 1 *exercice m.* *plein* *faute*
 He is insatiable of glory. (There is) a pretty
gloire *Voilà* *joli*
 house. Your brother has bought a blind horse.
maison f. *acheter* *aveugle*
 (She is) a kind woman. These books are
C'est *bénin* *femme*
 amusing. (Is it not better) to work than to be
amusant *Ne vaut-il pas mieux*

idle? This street is the broadest in the town.
oisif *rue f.* *large*
 Avarice is difficult to conquer. That young man
 — f. *difficile* *vaincre*
 is not fit for the place.
propre

21. He gave me the book. Does he often
perf. *souvent*
 come to see you? These people make us love
Λ voir *gens* *faire* *inf.*
 virtue by their example. I beseech and conjure
f. *par* *exemple m.* *prier* *conjurér*
 you to let me alone. Have you given him the
de laisser *tranquille* *lui*
 money? We have restored to them their effects.
rendre *effet*
 My brother loves, honours, and esteems them.
honorer *estimer*
 Do you not see them yet? They have not spoken
 to us to-day. Let them (look for) them. Has
aujourd'hui *Qu'ils* *chercher*
 he given you the book? I will send the letters
envoyer
 (to her.)
lui

22. Listen to me, do not condemn me without
Ecouter *condamner* *sans*
 hearing me. Let us complain of his injustice.
entendre *se plaindre* — f.
 Do not repeat to them the same things. Speak
répéter *même*
 to him. Do not speak to him. Conceal thyself.
Cacher

Do not conceal thyself. Show me your gold watch.

Montrer

Give her the sugar-basin. Write to us often. Do

-lui

sucrier m.

Ecrire

souvent

not write to him.

23. I (was thinking) of you. We shall go to

penser

them, if they will not come to us. These horses

vouloir

belong to him. I will trust to you. He does

être

se fier

not aim at us. Do not apply to him. Run to

viser

s'adresser

her. This house belonged to me. Were you

être imp.

coming to us? I was going to them. We were

thinking of you. He (ran up) to her.

songer

accourir perf.

22. Give me that book. I cannot give it to

ne pouvoir

you. I will give them to them. Has he restored

rendre

it to him? Will he shew it to you? My sister

will send you some. He will not offer them to

envoyer

en

offrir

you. Offer them to us. Do not give us any. Give

en

us some. I will give you some. Give them to us.

en

en

Do not give them to us.

25. Are you the son of this man? Yes, I am,
Oui
 Are you his sister? No, I am not. Madam,
Non *Madame*,
 are you sick? Yes, I am. Madam, are you the
malade
 (sick person?) Yes, I am. Is your brother
malade f.
 married? No, he is not. Is your sister married?
marié
 Yes, she is. Is she pleased with us? No, she
content
 is not. Are the ladies ready? Yes, they are.
dame prêt
 His sister is sick, and he thinks she will be so
penser que
 (for a long time.) We have never been so
long-temps *ne jamais* *si*
 quiet as we are. Are they gone? They are not.
tranquille que *parti*
 Is Mr. M. rich? No, he is not so.
riche

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Come to me. Tell me, if you please, where he
Dire *s'il vous plaît* *où*
 lives. Are you tired? No, I am not. Is she
demeurer *fatigué*
 tired? Yes, she is. Are they tired? Yes, they
 are. I will give it to you to-morrow. Return
demain *Rendre*
 them to him. Are you the niece of Mr. F.? Yes,
 I am. Are you his children? Yes, we are. I

have not seen him to-day. Ladies, are you pleased
Mesdames *content*
 with the new tragedy? Yes, we are. Give it
nouveau tragédie f.
 me. Do not give it me. I see them every day.
tous les jours.
 Let us speak to them. Let us not speak to them.

I will not (trust) you. What have you done
se fier à *Que*
 with his book? I gave it to him. That house
de *comp. pres.*
 belongs to her. Do not go to him. Are you the
être
 husband of that lady? No, I am not. Give me
mari *dame*
 the pen-knife. Do not give me the book.
canif m.

26. Wash your hands. Shall I cut your
Laver *main f.* *couper*
 hair? My cousin broke his leg yesterday. A
cheveux plu. *rompre* *jambe f.* *hier.*
 (cannon ball) (carried off) his arm. You tread
boulet de cannon m. *emporter* *bras m.* *marcher*
 upon my foot. Your brother (is warming) his
sur *pied m.* *c'chauffer*
 hands and feet. I closed his eyes. They saved
fermer *œil m.* *On sauva*
 his arm, but (it was necessary) (to cut off) his leg.
il fallut *couper*
 Warm your hands. The carriage ran over his
Chauuffer *voiture f.* *passer sur*
 foot. He has cut her finger. Do not make (so
doigt m.
 much) noise, you split my head.
tant *bruit* *fendre* *tête f.*

27. Is this horse yours? No, it is (my brother's.)
à mon frère.
 This house is not mine, it is his. Is this book
 ours or theirs? They say that these flowers are
On dire que fleur f.
 hers. They are neither hers nor his. Whose
f. ne ni ni A qui
 gloves are these? They are hers. The ship
3 I 2 vaisseau m.
 was his. The books are ours, and the engravings
imp. gravure f.
 yours. Is this hat yours?
chapeau m.

28. The horse you (are riding) is blind. I
monter
 do not know the men we see coming. The book
connaître venir inf.
 I (am reading) is not mine. The apples you
lire
 (are eating) are not ripe. The dogs you (are
manger mûr
 driving away) are mine. The house they occupy
chasser occuper
 is (to be let) or (sold.) I have the paper you (are
à louer à vendre papier m.
 looking for.)
chercher.

29. I have seen the men of whom you are
 speaking. Do you know the man of whom your
connaître
 brother complains? The clemency, of which men
se plaindre? clémence f.

make a virtue, is often practised (out of) vanity.
souvent pratiqué par vanité
 Homer, whose genius is grand and sublime, is
Homère, génie m.
 the greatest poet of antiquity. The woman, whose
antiquité f.
 husband died yesterday, is inconsolable. I have
le mari hier
 seen the Alps, the summit (of which) is covered
Alpes plu. sommet m. 2 1
 with perpetual snow. The boy, whose book
neige f. plu. enfant, le livre 3
 (you have) found, is here. The children, whose
1 2 ici.
 parents are dead, are much afflicted.
le père et la mère très-affligé

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE LAST FOUR RULES.

The gun is mine, but the dogs are his. (It will
fusil m. falloir
 be necessary) (to cut off) his thumb. The watch
couper pouce m.
 I have, does not go well. Are those engravings
bien gravure f.
 hers or yours? They are mine, but the pictures
f. tableau m.
 are hers. That house was formerly mine. The
autrefois
 book I am reading is not yours. I thank you
remercier
 for the game you sent me. (There is) the man
de gibier m. comp. pres. Voilà
 of whom you are speaking. Is this glove yours
gant m.
 or hers? That is a misfortune of which I will
C malheur m.

never complain. You will cut your hand. The
ne jamais se plaindre. *couper*
 children you see (are playing) at pitch-farthing.
jouer à tête ou pile.
 I have bruised my leg. The girl whose father
meurtrir fille
 was here, is in the kitchen.
imp. ici, cuisin f.

30 and 31. They say that we shall have war.
guerre f.
 It is believed that the Russians have been beaten.
Russe battu.
 They say and think that the news is true.
nouvelle m. vrai.
 Have you been told to come? We have been
dit de
 told that letters have been received this morning.
matin m.
 It has been resolved to send troops to France.
résolu de troupe en
 One cannot read Telemachus without becoming
pouvoir Télémaque sans devenir
 better. They praise, blame, threaten, caress him,
meilleur. louer, blâmer, menacer, caresser,
 but all is (of no avail.) It is said that he has
tout inutile
 arrived. What do people say? He is not liked.
arriver. Que aimé
 We learn better what we understand, than what
On apprendre ce que on comprendre, que
 we do not (understand.)

32. What French books have you read? I
français

have read the works of Racine. Have you
ouvrage m.
 written the letter? I have not written it yet.
f. encore
 Where are the chairs which I bought to-day?
Où chaise f. comp. pres.
 The grammar which I have studied is good. Have
f. étudier
 you seen my horses? Yes, I have seen them.
 The woman, whom you saw this morning, is
comp. pres.
 gone. The watch which I bought goes very well.
partir montre f. comp. pres.
 The pencils which he has sent us are not good.
crayon m.
 Which sword did he take? He took the sword
Quel épée f. comp. pres. comp. pres.
 with the gilded scabbard.
à doré fourreau m.

33. I do not believe that he (intends) to ac-
avoir envie de
 company you. Do you think your cousin will
que
 (set out) soon for Madrid? I wish that you
partir pour ——— vouloir
 should do that. He will wish you to do the same
faire cela que
 thing. I am sorry he has not come. Did they
fâché que imperf.
 think he would speak to them (about it?) I
que en
 should like them to come (every day.) Would
souhaiter qu'ils tous les jours.

you have wished that I should permit him to
 (revenge himself) in that way? I am surprised
 he is not here. Are you (glad) he has come?
 I wonder that my sister has not arrived. I doubt
 whether he will go with you to the country.

lui de
se venger de manière f. surpris
que bien aise
s'annoncer douter
que campagne f.

34. (He must) do that. (It is better) that he
 should remain. (It is the interest of) the state
 that industrious people should be encouraged.
 (We must not) go there. (Is it not enough)
 that you should go with her? (It is fit) that the
 traitor should be punished. Must they go there
 without me? (It is of importance to us) that he
 should write the letter.

Il faut qu'il Il vaut mieux
rester Il importe à état
gens
Il ne faut pas y Nè suffit-il pas
Il convient
traître Faut-il qu'ils y
Il nous importe

35. (It is) the largest tree I have ever seen.
 Probity is one of the greatest qualities a man can
 possess. (It is) the best country where one can
 live. (It is) the greatest misfortune of which one

C'est jamais
pouvoir
avoir C'est pays m.
C'est malheur m.

can complain. That man is the most eloquent
pouvoir se plaindre
 orator that has ever spoken. This mountain is
montagne f.
 the highest I have ever seen. He is the best
haut C'
 friend I have. You are the happiest woman I
 know.
connaître.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

They say that his house has been burned.
On brûler.
 What has he done with the boxes I gave him?
Que de boîte f. comp. pres. lui!
 I have given him the boxes. We wish them to
lui qu'ils
 come. He has been told that she is dead. Have
lui mort A-t-on
 the letters been received? Have you seen them?
A reçu m.
 I will return you the books which you lent me.
rendre comp. pres.
 It is believed that the king will arrive to-morrow.
demain.
 I have not seen them to-day. Do you think that
f.
 he will not grant me that favour? You are the
accorder grâce f.
 most ridiculous man I know. (It is enough) that
ridicule connaître. Il suffit
 you alone should do it. I did not command that
seul comp. pres.
 he (should set out) immediately. (These are)
partir sur-le-champ. Ce sont

the best friends I have. Would it not be better
 (for him) to speak to the master? (It is) the
 greatest blessing that one can enjoy. Should you
 wish me to go without him? (We are astonished)
 he has come (so soon.)

36. Whence do you come? I come from home.
D'où
 Was he going home? Take these boots to the
Porter *botte*
 boot-maker's. Is (your father) at home? No,
bottier m. *Monsieur votre père*
 he has gone to Mrs. M's. Have you been at the
aller *Madame*
 general's? Yes, but he was not at home.
Monsieur le g'n'ral *imp.*
 Your brother (was coming) from her house. My
venir
 uncle is at our house. I was going to your house.
 Let us go to their house. Go to their house.
m. *f.*

37. One can go to Paris in five days. When will you go to the country? In three weeks. My father came from London to Edinburgh (by sea) in two days and a half. They (intend) (setting

out) for India in a month. People go to India
partir pour les Indes *mois m.* *aux Indes*
 in three months. When shall I come? Come
 in four days. I arrived in six days, and (will
 set out again) in two days.
repartir

38. Have you ever been in Spain or Portugal?
 Where is my mother? She is in her room. Did
 you find that phrase in Voltaire or in Molière?
comp. pres. *f.* *f.* *f.*
 That good mother was happy in her children, and
 imp.
 her children were happy in her. What were you
 imp. *Que*
 doing in that house? She has gone into the
faire *entrer*
 house or into the garden. The horse is in the
 stable. Go into our yard. We are happy in
i curie f. *Entrer* *cour f.*
 him, and he is happy in us.

39. I expect him on Thursday. He died on
 attendre *jeudi*
 the twentieth of June. Shall I come in the
 vingt *juin.*
 morning or in the evening? Come in the evening.
matin m. *soir m.*

Will you come with us on Monday evening? I
Vouloir *lundi* *soir*
 will depart on the fifteenth.
partir *quinze.*

40. I know that man whom you were speaking
connaître
 to. Whom does he complain of? Whom do you
qui *se plaindre* *qui*
 speak to? The gentleman whom you (were
monsieur
 travelling) with is gone. The boy whom you
voyager *avec* *parti* *enfant*
 gave the apples to, is here. Whom did he tell
comp. pres. *comp. pres.*
 that to?
cela

41. I will not speak to him though he should
 come. Let us go (this way,) that we may
par *ici* *afin que*
 overtake them. He sent us these books before
attraper *avant que*
 he started. My brother staid (at home) lest you
partir *rester à la maison*
 should come. Do not go away till he returns.
s'en aller *revenir*
 He will not do it unless you assist him. I will
faire *aider*
 tell him (of it) (for fear) he should go away.
lui *le* *de crainte que* *s'en aller*

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE LAST SIX RULES.

Is your father in Italy or in Spain? He is in

France? When will you return? In ten days.
revenir
 I saw them in the street. I am going home. I
rne f.
 went to Bordeaux in four days. (Are there)
Y a-t-il
 many fruit trees in your garden? We (were
beaucoup fruitier
 coming) from home. We (shall set out) on
partir
 Tuesday. Are you going to the captain's?
mardi. *M. le capitaine?*
 Whom are you going to dine with? Unless the
 book be instructive, I do not care to read it. His
se soucier de
 sisters are at the jeweller's. You will find the
bijoutier. *trouver*
 book in my room. She arrived on Friday morning.
vendredi matin.
 What do you complain of? Let us walk in this
quoi *se plaindre* *se promener*
 field. Let us go into the house, for it is cold.
champ m. *entrer* *car il fait froid.*
 Though you should (look for) it, you will not
chercher
 find it. I will expect you on the sixth of next
attendre *six* *prochain*
 month. Whom will you apply to? It is in
mois m. *s'adresser* *C'est*
 you I have found a true friend. You will find
que *v'ritable.*
 the explanation (of it) in La Place.
explication f. *en*

A COLLECTION
OF
SHORT PHRASES.

1.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Good morning, Sir, | Bon jour, Monsieur. |
| Good evening, Miss, | Bon soir, Mademoiselle. |
| Come in, | Entrez. |
| Do not come in, | N'entrez pas. |
| Go out, | Sortez. |
| Do not go out, | Ne sortez pas. |
| Come here, | Venez ici. |
| Do not come yet, | Ne venez pas encore. |
| Make haste, | Dépêchez-vous. |
| Follow us, | Suivez-nous. |
| Do not follow us, | Ne nous suivez pas. |
| Speak to him, | Parlez-lui. |
| Do not speak to her, | Ne lui parlez pas. |
| Do you understand? | Entendez-vous? |
| Speak louder, | Parlez plus haut. |
| Go on, | Continuez. |
| Go to school, | Allez à l'école. |
| If you please, | S'il vous plaît. |
| Shut the window, | Fermez la fenêtre. |
| Open the door, | Ouvrez la porte. |

2.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Lend me your book, | Prêtez-moi votre livre. |
| Here it is, | Le voici. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| There it is, | Le voilà. |
| Be quiet, | Restez tranquille. |
| Let me alone, | Laissez-moi tranquille. |
| Take care, | Prenez-garde. |
| Do that, | Faites cela. |
| Don't do that, | Ne faites pas cela. |
| Don't stir, or, sit still, | Ne bougez pas. |
| What are you doing? | Que faites-vous? |
| Get up, or, rise, | Levez-vous. |
| Don't get up yet, | Ne vous levez pas en- core. |
| Begin your lessons, | Commencez votre leçon. |
| Hold your tongue, | Taisez-vous. |
| Read the lesson, | Lisez la leçon. |
| Write your letter, | Ecrivez votre lettre. |
| Write to me often, | Ecrivez-moi souvent. |
| Do not write to him, | Ne lui écrivez pas. |
| Let us walk, | Promenons-nous. |
| Listen to me, | Ecoutez-moi. |
| Let us not listen to him, | Ne l'écoutons pas. |

3.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| I am hungry, | J'ai faim. |
| I am not hungry, | Je n'ai pas faim. |
| I am thirsty, | J'ai soif. |
| Are you thirsty? | Avez-vous soif? |
| We are cold, | Nous avons froid. |
| He is warm, | Il a chaud. |
| Are you warm? | Avez-vous chaud. |
| I am cold, | J'ai froid. |
| I am not warm, | Je n'ai pas chaud. |
| Let us run, | Courons. |
| Don't run, | Ne courez pas. |
| You go too fast, | Vous allez trop vite. |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Look at your book, | Regardez votre livre. |
| Are you tired ? | Etes-vous fatigué ? |
| I am tired, | Je suis fatigué. |
| She is tired, | Elle est fatiguée. |
| You are lazy, | Vous êtes paresseux. |
| She is lazy, | Elle est paresseuse. |
| Look for your pen, | Cherchez votre plume. |
| I am looking for my pencil, | Je cherche mon crayon. |
| Stay here, | Restez ici. |
| Stand up, | Debout. |

4.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sing, | Chantez. |
| Do not sing, | Ne chantez pas. |
| Let us sing this song, | Chantons cette chanson. |
| Let us go and play, | Allons jouer. |
| Come and play, | Venez jouer. |
| Learn your lesson, | Apprenez votre leçon. |
| What do you say ? | Que dites-vous ? |
| What does he say ? | Que dit-il ? |
| I tell the truth, | Je dis la vérité. |
| You are right, | Vous avez raison. |
| You are wrong, | Vous avez tort. |
| I am not wrong, | Je n'ai pas tort. |
| He is not right, | Il n'a pas raison. |
| Where is my hat ? | Où est mon chapeau ? |
| I am busy, | Je suis occupé. |
| Are you at leisure ? | Avez-vous le temps ? |
| I am not at leisure, | Je n'ai pas le temps. |
| I thank you, | Je vous remercie. |
| Drive away that dog, | Chassez ce chien. |
| Dress yourself, | Habillez-vous. |
| I am dressed, | Je suis habillé. |

5.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Light the candle, | Allumez la chandelle. |
| Snuff the candles, | Mouchez les chandelles. |
| Stir the fire, | Remuez le feu. |
| Whither are you going? | Où allez-vous? |
| Whence do you come? | D'où venez-vous? |
| Pay attention, or, attend, | Faites attention. |
| Is he at home? | Est-il chez lui? |
| She is at home, | Elle est chez elle. |
| She is not at home, | Elle n'est pas chez elle, |
| He is not at home, | Il n'est pas chez lui. |
| I am washing myself, | Je me lave. |
| Are you washing yourself? | Vous lavez-vous? |
| Wash them, | Lavez-les. |
| Do not wash them, | Ne les lavez pas. |
| Give me the loaf, | Donnez-moi le pain. |
| Give me some bread, | Donnez-moi du pain. |
| Cut some cheese, | Coupez du fromage. |
| Do you wish any wine? | Voulez-vous du vin? |
| I have some, | J'en ai. |
| He has some, | Il en a. |

6.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lie down, | Couchez-vous. |
| Undress yourself, | Déshabillez-vous. |
| I am undressed, | Je suis déshabillé. |
| Amuse yourself, | Amusez-vous. |
| Where is your brother? | Où est votre frère? |
| He is at school, | Il est à l'école. |
| I am pleased with you, | Je suis content de vous. |
| Are you pleased with her? | Etes-vous content d'elle? |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Where are your pens? | Où sont vos plumes, |
| They are upon the table, | Elles sont sur la table. |
| Go and fetch them, | Allez les chercher. |
| Where is the master? | Où est le maître? |
| Call your brother, | Appelez votre frère. |
| Whom do you call? | Qui appelez-vous? |
| Give him some milk, | Donnez-lui du lait. |
| Give us some coffee, | Donnez-nous du café. |
| Had he any pears? | Avait-il des poires? |
| He had some, | Il en avait. |
| He had none, | Il n'en avait pas. |
| I had some, | J'en avais. |

7

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lend me some ink, | Prêtez-moi de l'encre. |
| Lend him some paper, | Prêtez-lui du papier. |
| Buy us some lace, | Achetez-nous de la dentelle. |
| Send her some vegetables, | Envoyez-lui des légumes. |
| Bring me some wax, | Apportez-moi de la cire. |
| Lend me your seal, | Prêtez-moi votre cachet. |
| Have you lost your book? | Avez-vous perdu votre livre? |
| I have found it, | Je l'ai trouvé. |
| Seal your letter, | Cachetez votre lettre. |
| Dinner is ready, | Le dîner est prêt. |
| Is supper ready? | Le souper est-il prêt? |
| Dinner is on the table, | Le dîner est servi. |
| Breakfast is not ready, | Le déjeuner n'est pas prêt. |
| Have you dined? | Avez-vous dîné? |
| I am going to supper, | Je vais souper. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I breakfast at nine o'clock, | Je déjeune à neuf heures. |
| Sit down here, | Asseyez-vous ici. |
| Lay the cloth, | Mettez la nappe. |
| Did you ring? | Avez-vous sonné? |
| Ring the bell, if you please, | Sonnez, s'il vous plait. |

8.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| What do you ask for? | Que demandez-vous? |
| What do you want? | Que voulez-vous? |
| What are you looking for? | Que cherchez-vous? |
| Whom do you ask for? | Qui demandez-vous? |
| What does that man want? | Que veut cet homme-la? |
| What does she say? | Que dit-elle? |
| What does your brother say? | Que dit votre frère? |
| Whom do you speak to? | A qui parlez-vous? |
| Pardon me, | Pardonnez-moi. |
| Pardon him, | Pardonnez-lui. |
| Do not pardon him, | Ne lui pardonnez pas. |
| Speak French, | Parlez Français. |
| Do you speak French? | Parlez-vous Français? |
| I speak French, | Je parle Français? |
| Do you know French? | Savez-vous le Français? |
| Do you know your lesson? | Savez-vous votre leçon? |
| Can you read? | Savez-vous lire? |
| Can you write? | Savez-vous écrire? |
| Say your lesson, | Répétez votre leçon. |
| The master will scold you, | Le maître vous grondera. |

9.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Go away, | Allez-vous en. |
| Do not go away, | Ne vous en allez pas. |
| I am going on foot, | J'y vais à pied. |
| I will go on horseback, | J'y irai à cheval. |
| I was on horseback, | J'étais à cheval. |
| He is on foot, | Il est à pied. |
| Go this way, | passiez par ici. |
| Go that way, | Allez par là. |
| Come, let us go, | Allons, partons. |
| Let us sit down here, | Asseyons nous ici. |
| Do not sit down there, | Ne vous asseyez pas là. |
| What are you eating? | Que mangez-vous? |
| I am eating cherries, | Je mange des cerises. |
| Are they good? | Sont-elles bonnes? |
| Yes, very good, | Oui, très-bonnes. |
| They are excellent, | Elles sont excellentes. |
| Take some, | Prenez-en. |
| I will give you some, | Je vous en donnerai. |
| Do not give me any, | Ne m'en donnez pas. |
| Give me some, | Donnez-m'en. |

10.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Give him some, | Donnez-lui-en. |
| Let us give her some, | Donnons lui-en. |
| Let us not give her any, | Ne lui en donnons pas. |
| Come to-morrow, | Venez demain. |
| At what o'clock? | A quelle heure? |
| At four o'clock, | A quatre heures. |
| What o'clock is it? | Quelle heure est-il? |
| It is three o'clock, | Il est trois heures. |
| It is half-past two, | Il est deux heures et demie. |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| It is a quarter to five, | Il est cinq heures moins un quart. |
| It is twelve (noon), | Il est midi. |
| It is twelve (midnight), | Il est minuit. |
| It is a quarter past six, | Il est six heures et un quart. |
| It is twenty minutes past seven, | Il est sept heures et vingt minutes. |
| Do you see him? | Le voyez-vous? |
| I do not see him. | Je ne le vois pas. |
| What do you see? | Que voyez-vous? |
| I see nothing, | Je ne vois rien. |
| How slow you are! | Que vous êtes lent! |
| Let us go that way, | Passons par là. |

11.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Walk faster, | Marchez plus vite. |
| You go too quick, | vous allez trop vite. |
| Walk slow, | Marchez doucement. |
| Stay there, | Restez-y. |
| Let us stay here, | Restons ici. |
| Stop, | Arrêtez-vous. |
| Do not let us stop, | Ne nous arrêtons pas. |
| Call upon me, | Passez chez moi. |
| I shall call upon you, | Je passerai chez vous. |
| I shall see you to-morrow, | Je vous verrai demain. |
| Come and see me, | Venez me voir. |
| Who are you? | Qui êtes-vous? |
| Who is there? | Qui est là? |
| Who is speaking? | Qui parle? |
| Who asks for me? | Qui me demande? |
| I believe so, | Je crois que oui. |
| I believe not, | Je crois que non. |

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Do you believe it? | Le croyez-vous? |
| I do not believe it, | Je ne le crois pas. |
| Believe me, | Croyez-moi. |

12.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Do you dance? | Dancez-vous? |
| You dance well, | Vous dansez bien. |
| What is he doing? | Que fait-il? |
| He is playing at cards, | Il joue aux cartes. |
| He plays on the flute, | Il joue de la flûte. |
| She draws well, | Elle dessine bien. |
| Do you draw? | Dessinez-vous? |
| Where are you? | Où êtes-vous? |
| Here I am, | Mé voici. |
| There they are, | Les voilà. |
| Here they are, | Les voici. |
| Go before, | Passez devant. |
| I will follow you, | Je vous suivrai. |
| There is a man within, | Il y a un homme dedans. |
| There were three men, | Il y avait trois hommes. |
| It is an hour ago, | Il y a une heure. |
| It is four months ago, | Il y a quatre mois. |
| Is it a year ago? | Y a-t-il un an? |
| It is two years ago, | Il y a deux ans. |
| Is it an hour ago? | Y a-t-il une heure? |

12.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| He is in Spain, | Il est en Espagne. |
| Are you going to France? | Allez-vous en France? |
| He lives in Italy, | Il demeure en Italie. |
| Have you been at Paris? | Avez-vous été à Paris? |
| I have been there, | J'y ai été. |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| We come from Portugal, | Nous venons de Portugal. |
| What countryman is he? | De quel pays est-il? |
| He is a Frenchman, | Il est Français. |
| From what country does she come? | De quel pays est elle? |
| She is an Englishwoman, | Elle est Anglaise. |
| What is he? | Qu'est-il? |
| He is a merchant, | Il est négociant. |
| Do you know him? | Le connaissez-vous? |
| I know him very well, | Je le connais très-bien. |
| I know her by sight, | Je la connais de vue. |
| Do you know me? | Me connaissez-vous? |
| I do not know you, | Je ne vous connais pas. |
| I have seen you somewhere, | Je vous ai vu quelque part. |

14.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| What is your name? | Comment vous appelez-vous? |
| My name is Peter, | Je m'appelle Pierre. |
| My name is Christina, | Je m'appelle Christine. |
| What is his name? | Comment s'appelle-t-il? |
| His name is Paul, | Il s'appelle Paul. |
| What is her name? | Comment s'appelle-t-elle? |
| She is called Helen, | Elle s'appelle Hélène. |
| What do you call that? | Comment appelez-vous cela? |
| That is called, | On appelle cela. |
| What is the English for botte? | Quel est l'Anglais de botte? |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| What is the French for boot? | Quel est le Français de <i>boot</i> ? |
| What gentleman is that? | Quel monsieur est-ce là? |
| What lady is that? | Quelle dame est-ce là? |
| He is a Spaniard, | C'est un Espagnol. |
| She is a Scotch lady, | C'est une Ecossaise. |
| What is it? | Qu'est-ce que c'est? |
| What is that? | Qu'est-ce que cela? |
| What do you say? | Qu'est-ce que vous dites? |
| What do you think of it? | Qu'en pensez vous? |
| Who told you that? | Qui vous a dit cela? |

15.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Is it you? | Est-ce vous? |
| It is I, | C'est moi. |
| It is he, | C'est lui. |
| It is she, | C'est elle. |
| It is they, | Ce sont eux <i>m.</i> |
| It is they, | Ce sont elles <i>f.</i> |
| Is it thou? | Est-ce toi? |
| Is it we? | Est-ce nous? |
| It is I who speak, | C'est moi qui parle. |
| Is it you who do it? | Est-ce vous qui le faites? |
| Is it your brother who comes? | Est-ce votre frère qui vient? |
| Do you like them? | Les aimez-vous? |
| I am very fond of them, | Je les aime beaucoup. |
| Answer me, | Répondez-moi. |
| Why do you not answer me? | Pourquoi ne me répon- dez-vous pas? |
| I warrant you, | Je vous en réponds. |
| Do me that pleasure, | Faites-moi ce plaisir. |

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Grant me that favour, | Accordez - moi cette |
| | grâce. |
| With all my heart, | De tout mon cœur. |
| With pleasure, | Avec plaisir. |
| I agree to it, | J'y consens. |

16.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| When you please, | Quand il vous plaira. |
| When you like, | Quand vous voudrez. |
| What do you mean? | Que voulez-vous dire? |
| What does he mean? | Que veut-il dire? |
| What does that mean? | Que veut dire cela? |
| Rely upon me, | Comptez sur moi. |
| I rely upon him, | Je compte sur lui. |
| Excuse me, I cannot, | Excusez-moi, je ne le |
| | puis. |
| You are very kind, | Vous êtes bien bon. |
| You are too kind, | Vous avez trop de bonté. |
| How happy I am! | Que je suis heureux! |
| What joy! | Quelle joie! |
| I am charmed with it, | J'en suis charmé. |
| I am much obliged to | Je vous suis fort obligé. |
| you, | |
| You wrong me, | Vous me faites tort. |
| You are quite wrong, | Vous avez bien tort. |
| Woe to you! | Malheur à vous! |
| I pity you, | Je vous plains. |
| How I pity her! | Que je la plains! |
| I complain of you, | Je me plains de vous. |

17

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| You come very late, | Vous venez bien tard. |
| Let us water the flowers, | Arrosons les fleurs. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lend me the watering pot, | Prêtez-moi l'arrosoir. |
| When do you rise? | A quelle heure vous levez-vous? |
| I rise at seven o'clock, | Je me lève à sept heures. |
| We rise at eight o'clock, | Nous nous levons à huit heures. |
| Who makes so much noise? | Qui fait tant de bruit? |
| The children are making a noise, | Les enfants font du bruit. |
| He is up stairs, | Il est en haut. |
| She is down stairs, | Elle est en bas. |
| Nobody is coming, | Personne ne vient. |
| Where is my penknife? | Où est mon canif? |
| Did you see it? | L'avez-vous vu? |
| What did you do with it? | Qu'en avez-vous fait? |
| Your penknife does not cut, | Votre canif ne coupe pas. |
| Here is mine, | Voici le mien. |
| Where is yours? | Où est le vôtre? |
| This watch is mine, | Cette montre est à moi. |
| Shew me yours, | Montrez moi la vôtre. |
| Did you see his (or hers)? | Avez-vous vu la sienne? |

18.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I want a book, | J'ai besoin d'un livre. |
| I want a hat, | Il me faut un chapeau. |
| Whose house is that? | A qui est cette maison? |
| It is my brother's, | Elle est à mon frère. |
| Does this garden belong to you? | Ce jardin vous appartient-il? |
| It is not mine, | Il n'est pas à moi. |

| | |
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| It is your turn to read. | C'est à vous à lire. |
| Knock at the door, | Frappez à la porte. |
| My pen is bad, | Ma plume ne vaut rien. |
| Give me another, | Donnez-m'en une autre. |
| Will you have this one? | Voulez-vous celle-ci ? |
| I will give you that one | Je vous donnerai celle- là |
| I do not want it, | Je n'en ai pas besoin. |
| Do you want it? | En avez-vous besoin ? |
| We want it, | Nous en avons besoin. |
| I am taller than you, | Je suis plus grand que vous. |
| Is she taller than I ? | Est-elle plus grande que moi ? |
| We are stronger than he, | Nous sommes plus forts que lui. |
| You are older than she, | Vous êtes plus âgé qu'elle. |
| You are mistaken, | Vous vous trompez. |

19.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| My hands are cold, | J'ai froid aux mains. |
| Are your feet warm ? | Avez-vous chaud aux pieds ? |
| My hand is benumbed with cold, | J'ai la main engourdie. |
| Fall back, | Reculez. |
| Go back, | Retournez. |
| Come back, | Revenez. |
| Behave yourself well, | Comportez-vous bien. |
| He does not behave well, | Il ne se comporte pas bien. |
| That does not concern you, | Cela ne vous regarde pas. |

| | |
|--|--|
| That concerns us, | Cela nous regarde. |
| Stop thief! stop thief! | Au voleur! au voleur! |
| Fire! fire! | Au feu! au feu! |
| Help! | Au secours! |
| This bread is mouldy, | Ce pain est moisi. |
| They are out of sight, | Ils sont à perte de vue. |
| Have you any acquaintances in England? | Avez-vous des connaissances en Angleterre? |
| Are you his mother? | Êtes-vous sa mère? |
| I am, | Je la suis. |
| Madam, are you sick? | Madame, êtes-vous malade? |
| I am not, | Je ne le suis pas. |

DIALOGUES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Good morning, Sir, | Bon jour, Monsieur. |
| Good evening, Ma'am, | Bon soir, Madame. |
| I wish you a good morning, | Je vous souhaite le bon jour. |
| How do you do? | Comment vous portez-vous? |
| I am very glad to see you, | Je suis bien aise de vous voir. |
| I am very happy to meet you, | Je suis enchanté de vous rencontrer. |
| How is your lady? | Comment se porte madame votre épouse? |
| She is not very well, | Elle ne se porte pas très-bien. |
| I am very sorry to hear it, | Je suis bien fâché de l'apprendre. |
| What is the matter with her? | Qu'est-ce qu'elle a? |
| She has a cold, | Elle est enrhumée. |
| She has the tooth-ache, | Elle a mal aux dents. |
| She has a head-ache, | Elle a mal à la tête. |
| How does your brother do? | Comment se porte monsieur votre frère? |
| He is pretty well, | Passablement bien. |
| He is recovering from illness, | Il relève de maladie. |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| He was like to die, | Il a pensé mourir. |
| How are they all at home? | Comment se porte-t-on chez vous? |
| Is your mother in good health? | Madame votre mère est-elle en bonne santé? |
| She is not well, | Elle ne se porte pas bien. |
| What is her illness? | Quelle est sa maladie? |
| She has a severe cough, | Elle a une grosse toux. |
| Give my compliments to Captain F. | Faites mes compliments à monsieur le Capitaine F. |
| Present my respects to Mrs. B. | Présentez mes respects à madame B. |
| I long much to see her, | Je meurs d'envie de la voir. |
| I will not fail, | Je n'y manquerai pas. |
| Farewell, Sir, | Adieu, Monsieur. |
| I wish you a good evening, | Je vous souhaite le bon soir. |
| Farewell, good bye, | Adieu, au revoir. |

2.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Whither are you going? | Où allez-vous? |
| I am going to school, | Je vais à l'école. |
| I am going home, | { Je vais à la maison. |
| | { Je vais chez moi. |
| Whence do you come? | D'où venez-vous? |
| I come from home, | Je viens de chez moi. |
| I come from Mr. F.'s, | Je viens de chez M. F. |
| Whither is your brother going? | Où va monsieur votre frère? |
| He is going to the country, | Il va à la campagne. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Where has your father gone? | Où est allé monsieur votre père? |
| He has gone to Paris, | Il est allé à Paris. |
| Will you come with me? | Voulez vous venir avec moi? |
| I will, | Je le veux bien. |
| Where shall we go? | Où irons nous? |
| Let us go to the right, | Allons à droite. |
| Let us rather go to the left, | Allons plutôt à gauche. |
| Let us go that way, | Allons par là. |
| Pray, do not walk so fast, | De grace, ne marchez pas si vite. |
| Go before, | Passez devant. |
| Let us go this way, | Passons par ici. |

3.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| How is the weather? | Quel temps fait-il? |
| It is fine weather, | Il fait beau |
| It is bad weather, | Il fait mauvais temps. |
| It is warm, | Il fait chaud. |
| It is cold, | Il fait froid. |
| It has snowed, | Il a neigé. |
| Does it rain? | Pleut-il? |
| It does not rain, | Il ne pleut pas. |
| Do you think it will rain to-day? | Croyez-vous qu'il pleuve aujourd'hui? |
| I don't think so, | Je ne le crois pas. |
| It freezes, | Il gèle. |
| Does it thaw? | Dégèle-t-il? |
| It is getting cloudy, | Le temps se couvre. |
| It thunders, | Il tonne. |
| What a clap of thunder! | Quel coup de tonnerre! |
| It lightens, | Il éclaire. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| It is pouring, | Il pleut à verse. |
| The weather is clearing up, | Le temps s'éclaircit. |
| It is foggy, | Il fait du brouillard. |
| The wind is high, | Il fait grand vent. |
| It is windy, | Il fait du vent. |
| The wind is north, | Le vent est au nord. |
| It is the south wind, | C'est le vent du sud. |
| It is day light. | Il fait jour. |
| It is dark, | Il fait noir. |
| The moon is rising, | La lune se lève. |
| The sun is setting, | Le soleil se couche. |
| It is moonlight, | Il fait clair de lune. |

4.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Are you hungry? | Avez-vous faim? |
| I am not hungry, | Je n'ai pas faim. |
| We are very thirsty, | Nous avons grand' soif. |
| He is very hungry, | Il a grand' faim. |
| You have a good appetite, | Vous avez bon appétit. |
| My brother is thirsty, | Mon frère a soif. |
| Give him something to drink, | Donnez lui à boire. |
| Give me something to eat, | Donnez-moi à manger. |
| What have you to eat? | Qu'avez-vous à manger? |
| We are starving with hunger, | Nous mourons de faim. |
| We have eaten enough, | Nous avons assez mangé. |
| He is dying with thirst, | Il meurt de soif. |
| Let us give him a glass of wine, | Donnons-lui un verre de vin. |

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| Have you any beer? | Avez-vous de la bière? |
| Give me some, | Donnez-m'en. |

5.

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| How old are you? | Quel âge avez-vous? |
| I am twelve years old, | J'ai douze ans. |
| How old is he? | Quel âge a-t-il? |
| He is fifteen, | Il a quinze ans. |
| How old is your sister? | Quel âge a mademoiselle votre sœur? |
| She is in her tenth year, | Elle est dans sa dixième année. |
| She is tall for her age, | Elle est grande pour son âge. |
| How old may she be? | Quel âge a-t-elle bien? |
| She is turned of twenty, | Elle a vingt ans passés. |
| He is in the prime of life, | Il est dans la fleur de l'âge. |
| Is he of age? | Est-il majeur? |
| His father is above sixty, | Son père a plus de soix- ante ans. |

6.

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| Can you speak French? | Parlez-vous Français? |
| Does your brother un- derstand French? | Monsieur votre frère en- tend-il le Française? |
| Do you know Italian? | Savez-vous l'Italien? |
| Are you learning French? | Apprenez-vous le Fran- çais? |
| I am learning it, | Je l'apprends. |
| How many lessons do you take a week? | Combien prenez-vous de leçons par semaine? |

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|---|--|
| I take a lesson every day, | Je prends leçon tous les jours, |
| Can you speak English? | Parlez-vous Anglais? |
| Yes, I can. | Oui, je le parle. |
| Have you any French or Italian books? | Avez-vous des livres français ou italiens? |
| I have several, | J'en ai plusieurs. |
| What have you done with your French book? | Qu'avez-vous fait de votre livre français? |
| There it is upon the table, | Le voilà sur la table. |
| Bring it me, | Apportez-le-moi. |
| Read this piece, | Lisez ce morceau. |
| Read loud, | Lisez haut. |
| You read too loud, | Vous lisez trop haut. |
| Don't read so slow, | Ne lisez pas si lentement. |
| You read too low, | Vous lisez trop bas. |
| Pronounce well, | Prononcez bien. |
| You pronounce very well, | Vous prononcez très-bien. |
| Spell that word, | Epelez ce mot-là. |
| What is the French for? | Quel est le Français de? |
| Leave off here, | Restez-en ici. |
| Did you leave off there? | En êtes-vous resté là? |
| I left off here, | J'en suis resté ici. |
| Speak French to me, | Parlez-moi Français. |
| Let us speak Italian, | Parlons Italien. |
| Can your brother speak Spanish? | Monsieur votre frère parle-t-il Espagnol? |
| No, he cannot, | Non, il ne le parle point. |
| Speak to your sister, | Parlez à votre sœur. |
| Don't speak to him, | Ne lui parlez pas. |

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| You speak too fast, | Vous parlez trop vite. |
| Speak more softly, | Parlez plus doucement. |
| What do you say? | Que dites-vous? |
| Whom do you speak to? | A qui parlez vous? |
| I speak to him, | C'est à lui que je parle. |
| What is he saying? | Qu'est-ce qu'il dit? |
| I don't know, | Je ne sais pas. |

7

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Let us take a walk, | Allons nous promener. |
| With all my heart, | De tout mon cœur. |
| Will you take a turn | Voulez-vous faire un pe- |
| with us? | tit tour avec nous? |
| Very willingly, | Très-volontiers. |
| I have no objection, | Je le veux bien. |
| Let us go to the country, | Allons à la campagne. |
| The roads are dusty, | Il fait de la poussière. |
| Let us take an airing on | Promenons-nous à che- |
| horseback, | val. |
| Come, gentlemen, let us | Allons, messieurs, par- |
| go, | tons. |
| Don't walk so fast, | N'allez pas si vite. |
| We are walking too fast, | Nous marchons trop |
| | vite. |
| Let us walk in the wood, | Promenons-nous dans le |
| | bois. |
| What do you think of it? | Qu'en pensez-vous? |
| What do you say to it? | Qu'en dites-vous? |
| Let us go into this gar- | Entrons dans ce jardin. |
| den, | |
| Do you like flowers? | Aimez-vous les fleurs? |
| I am very fond of them, | Je les aime beaucoup. |
| Are you tired already? | Etes-vous déjà fatigué? |
| I am very tired, | Je suis bien las. |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| How warm it is! | Qu'il fait chaud! |
| Let us retrace our steps, | Retourn us sur nos pas. |
| How I like the country! | Que j'aime la campagne! |

8.

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|---|--|
| What news is there to-day? | Que dit-on de nouveau aujourd'hui? |
| Is there any news? | Y a-t-il des nouvelles? |
| There is none, | Il n'y en a point. |
| What do they say about the war? | Que dit-on de la guerre? |
| They say we shall have peace, | On dit que nous aurons la paix. |
| Do you know any thing new? | Savez-vous quelque chose de nouveau? |
| I know nothing new, | Je ne sais rien de nouveau. |
| Has the mail arrived? | La poste est-elle arrivée? |
| It has just arrived, | Elle vient d'arriver. |
| People talk of war, | On parle de guerre. |
| Do you believe it? | Le croyez-vous? |
| We are told so, | On le dit. |
| I have heard it, | Je l'ai ouï dire. |
| I believe nothing of it, | Je n'en crois rien. |
| Have you that news from good authority? | Tenez-vous cette nouvelle de bonne part? |
| It is only a report, | Ce n'est qu'un bruit. |
| Have you read the papers? | Avez-vous lu les papiers? |
| There is great news, | Il y a de grandes nouvelles. |
| What have you done with the newspaper? | Qu'avez-vous fait du journal? |

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| I gave it to the gentleman, | Je l'ai donné à Monsieur. |
| Will you be so good as to hand me the paper? | Voulez-vous bien me passer la gazette? |

9.

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| What is your name? | Comment vous appelez-vous? |
| My name is James, | Je m'appelle Jacques. |
| What is your sister's name? | Comment s'appelle mademoiselle votre sœur? |
| She is called Louisa, | Elle s'appelle Louise. |
| Do you know that gentleman? | Connaissez-vous ce monsieur? |
| I know him very well, | Je le connais très-bien. |
| His name is Mr. S., | Il s'appelle M. S. |
| What is he? | Qu'est-ce qu'il est? |
| He is a physician, | Il est médecin. |
| What countryman is he? | De quel pays est-il? |
| He is an Irishman, | Il est Irlandais. |
| His lady is a Frenchwoman, | Son épouse est Française. |
| How many children has he? | Combien a-t-il d'enfants? |
| He has two sons and a daughter, | Il a deux fils et une fille. |
| He is a very amiable man, | C'est un homme très-aimable. |
| Where does he live? | Où demeure-t-il? |
| He lives in this street, No. 10. | Il demeure dans cette rue, numéro dix. |
| He lives hard by, | Il demeure tout près d'ici. |

10.

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| Is this the way to Calais? | Est-ce ici le chemin de Calais? |
| Shew me the way to Tours, | Montrez-moi le chemin de Tours. |
| That is your way, | Voilà votre chemin. |
| Pray, which is the way to Blois? | Quel est, je vous prie, le chemin de Blois? |
| You are in the right way, | Vous êtes dans le droit chemin. |
| Turn to your left, | Tournez à gauche. |
| Go that way, | Allez par là. |
| You must go back again, | Il faut retourner sur vos pas. |
| How far is it to Saint Denis? | Combien y a-t-il d'ici à Saint Denis? |
| It is four leagues, | Il y a quatre lieues. |
| It is a league and a half, | Il y a une lieue et demie. |
| Is the road good? | Le chemin est-il beau? |
| It is very bad, | Il est très mauvais. |
| It is not good, | Il n'est pas beau. |
| What kind of road is it from hence to Bayonne? | Quel genre de chemin y a-t-il d'ici à Bayonne? |
| It is sandy, | Il est sablonneux. |
| It is pretty good, | Il est assez bon. |

11.

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| What o'clock is it? | Quelle heure est-il? |
| It is six o'clock, | Il est six heures? |

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| It is half-past seven, | Il est sept heures et demie. |
| It has just struck four, | Quatre heures viennent de sonner. |
| Tell me, if you please, what o'clock it is, | Dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, quelle heure il est. |
| It is a quarter past five, | Il est cinq heures et un quart. |
| It wants a quarter to eight, | Il est huit heures moins un quart. |
| It is twenty minutes to nine, | Il est neuf heures moins vingt minutes. |
| It is late, | Il est tard. |
| It is early, | Il est de bonne heure. |
| It is five minutes past ten, | Il est dix heures et cinq minutes. |
| What o'clock is it by your watch? | Quelle heure est-il à votre montre? |
| It is not going, | Elle ne va pas. |
| Has it stopped? | Est-elle arrêtée? |
| I forgot to wind it up, | J'ai oublié de la monter. |
| Wind it up, | Montez-la. |
| Does your watch go well? | Votre montre va-t-elle bien? |
| It goes very well, | Elle va très-bien. |
| Mine goes too fast, | La mienne avance. |
| It goes too slow, | Elle retarde. |
| Our clock goes extremely well, | Notre pendule va supérieurement. |
| At what o'clock will you set off? | A quelle heure partirez-vous? |
| About eleven, | Sur les onze heures. |

(the *s of les* is silent before onze.)

12.

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I have worked the whole day, | J'ai travaillé toute la journée. |
| I got up at day-break, | Je me suis levé à la pointe du jour. |
| Come in the evening, | Venez le soir. |
| He arrived towards evening, | Il arriva sur le soir. |
| I will go there to-morrow, | J'y irai demain. |
| Go there to-morrow evening, | Allez-y demain au soir. |
| He set off the day before yesterday, | Il partit avant-hier. |
| Come on Monday morning, | Venez lundi matin. |
| I saw him a week ago, | Je le vis il y a huit jours. |
| He comes every day, | Il vient tous les jours. |
| I expect him next week, | Je l'attends la semaine prochaine. |
| I will see you at Christmas, | Je vous verrai à Noël. |
| She died three days ago, | Elle mourut il y a trois jours. |
| He reads from morning till night, | Il lit du matin jusqu'au soir. |
| In a fortnight, | Dans quinze jours. |
| To-morrow fortnight, | De demain en quinze. |
| Every fourth day, | Tous les quatre jours. |
| Every other day, | Tous les deux jours. |

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|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| It was this day week, | Il y a aujourd'hui huit jours. |
| To-morrow week, | De demain en huit. |

13.

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|---|---|
| Is this a post day? | Est-ce aujourd'hui jour de poste? |
| Why do you ask? | Pourquoi le demandez- vous? |
| I have a letter to write, | J'ai une lettre à écrire. |
| I have several letters to write, | J'ai plusieurs lettres à écrire. |
| Lend me, if you please, your writing-desk, | Prêtez-moi, s'il vous plaît, votre écritoire. |
| I will give you paper, pen, and ink, | Je vous donnerai du pa- pier, une plume, et de l'encre. |
| Give me a sheet of gilt paper, | Donnez-moi une feuille de papier doré. |
| Have you any common paper? | Avez-vous du papier commun? |
| Where is the letter-pa- per? | Où est le papier à let- tres? |
| Here is sealing wax, | Voici de la cire à cache- ter. |
| Give me some wafers, | Donnez-moi des pains à cacheter. |
| This pen is good for no- thing, | Cette plume ne vaut rien. |
| It is too soft, | Elle est trop molle. |
| Can you mend pens? | Savez vous tailler les plumes? |

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|---|---|
| How do you like them? | Comment les aimez-vous? |
| I like them narrow pointed, | Je les aime fines. |
| Do you wish them broad pointed? | Voulez-vous qu'elles soient grosses? |
| Lend me the pen knife, | Prêtez-moi le canif. |
| I have overturned the ink-stand, | J'ai renversé l'encrier. |
| Have you a seal? | Avez-vous un cachet? |
| I want a light, | Il me faut une lumière. |
| Take this letter to the post-office, | Portez cette lettre à la poste. |
| Is the post-office far from this? | Le bureau de la poste est-il loin d'ici? |
| Are there any letters for me? | Ai-je des lettres? |
| Is the post gone? | La poste est-elle partie? |
| Is the post come? | La poste est-elle arrivée? |
| When do they begin to give out the letters? | Quand commence-t-on à distribuer les lettres? |
| The post-man is at the door, | Le facteur est à la porte. |
| What is the postage of this letter? | Quel est le port de cette lettre? |

14.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Is dinner ready? | Le dîner est-il prêt? |
| Dinner is on the table, | On a servi. |
| Let us go to the dining-room, | Passons dans la salle-à-manger. |

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| Ladies and gentlemen, be so good as seat yourselves, Reach the lady a seat, | Mesdames et Messieurs, ayez la bonté de vous assoir. Donnez un siège à Ma- dame. |
| Do you take soup? | Prenez-vous de la soupe? |
| I will take some fish, if you please, | Je prendrai du poisson, s'il vous plaît. |
| Do you like soup? | Aimez-vous le potage? |
| I am very fond of sea- fish, | J'aime beaucoup le pois- son de mer. |
| Do you prefer sea-fish to fresh water fish? | Préférez-vous le poisson de mer au poisson d'eau douce? |
| Sir, shall I send you a little salmon? | Monsieur vous enverrai- je un peu de saumon? |
| I think you will find it excellent, | Je crois que vous le trouverez excellent. |
| Madam, shall I help you to some beef? | Madame, vous servirai- je du bœuf? |
| I will take a small piece, | J'en prendrai un petit morceau. |
| Do you like it well done or underdone? | Voulez vous du plus ou du moins cuit? |
| Underdone, if you please, | Du moins cuit, s'il vous plaît. |
| I do not like it over- done, | Je ne l'aime pas trop cuit. |
| Do you like fat or lean? | Aimez-vous le gras ou le maigre? |
| I hope that piece is to your taste, | Je me flatte que ce mor- ceau est à votre goût. |
| It is very good, | Il est excellent. |
| Give me a plate, | Donnez-moi une assiette, |

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| A clean plate, | Une assiette blanche. |
| Take that dish away, | Otez ce plat. |
| Take the boiled beef away, and bring the roast-meat, | Otez le bouilli et servez le rôti. |
| We want more plates, | Nous manquons d'as- siettes. |
| Will you have any of this boiled fowl? | Voulez-vous de cette volaille bouillie? |
| Will you take a wing? | Prendrez vous une aile? |
| I will take a little of the breast, | Je prendrai un peu de blanc d'estomac. |
| What will you have? | Que voulez-vous? |
| Give the gentleman a fork, | Donnez une fourchette à Monsieur. |
| Do you wish any fat? | Souhaitez-vous du gras? |
| I am not partial to it, | Je ne m'en soucie guère. |
| Shall I give you some sauce? | Vous donnerai-je de la sauce? |
| I have some, I thank you, | Bien obligé, j'en ai. |
| Here are some vege- tables, do you wish any? | Voici des légumes, en voulez-vous? |
| I will take some spinage, | Je prendrai des épinards. |
| I will take some peas, if you please, | Je prendrai des pois, s'il vous plaît |
| Will you have any cau- liflower? | Voulez vous des choux- fleurs? |
| Take some turnips or carrots, | Prenez des navets ou des carottes. |
| Shall I help you to a po- tato? | Vous servirai-je une pomme de terre? |

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| They look very well, | Elles ont fort bonne mine. |
| Help yourself, | Servez-vous. |
| Be so good as to hand that plate, | Ayez la bonté de faire passer cette assiette. |
| Do you eat salad? | Mangez-vous de la salade? |
| Take some, | Prenez-en. |
| Hand the salad, if you please, | Passez la salade, s'il vous plaît. |
| Who will have some? | Qui est-ce qui en veut? |
| Sir, will you be so kind as to hand me the salt-cellar? | Monsieur, auriez-vous la bonté de faire passer la salière? |
| Give me a glass of water, | Donnez-moi un verre d'eau. |
| There is no more bread, | Il n'y a plus de pain. |
| Will you have new bread? | Voulez-vous du pain tendre? |
| I prefer stale bread, | Je préfère du pain rassis. |
| There is no more water, | Il n'y a plus d'eau. |
| Give us some glasses, | Donnez-nous des verres. |
| Madam, will you take some Burgundy? | Madame, voulez-vous prendre du vin de Bourgogne? |
| What do you say to that wine? | Que dites-vous de ce vin-là? |
| This wine is delicious, | Ce vin est délicieux. |
| Gentlemen, will you have some of this claret? | Messieurs, voulez-vous de ce vin de Bordeaux? |
| How do you like it? | Comment le trouvez-vous? |
| It is very good, | Il est fort bon. |

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| Here are grapes, peaches, and apples, | Voici du raisin, des pêches, et des pommes. |
| Will you taste any of these liqueurs? | Voulez-vous goûter de ces liqueurs? |
| They are genuine, | Elles sont véritables. |

15.

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| Birds sing, | Les oiseaux chantent. |
| The singing of birds, | Le chant des oiseaux. |
| Birds warble, | Les oiseaux gazouillent. |
| The warbling of birds, | Le gazouillement des oiseaux. |
| The blackbird whistles, | Le merle siffle. |
| The parrot talks, | Le perroquet parle. |
| The chattering of par- rots, | Le glapissement des per- roquets. |
| The magpie chatters, | La pie caquette. |
| The cock crows, | Le coq chante. |
| The crowing of the cock, | Le chant du coq. |
| The raven croaks, | Le corbeau croasse. |
| The croak of ravens, | Le croassement des cor- beaux. |
| The hen clucks, | La poule glousse. |
| The dog barks and howls, | Le chien aboie et hurle. |
| The howling of dogs, | Le glapissement des chiens. |
| The wolf howls, | Le loup hurle. |
| The howling of wolves, | Le hurlement des loups. |
| The lion roars, | Le lion rugit. |
| The roaring of lions, | Le rugissement des lions. |
| The puppy yelps, | Le petit chien jappe. |
| The fox yelps, | Le renard glapit. |
| The cat mews and purrs. | Le chat miaule et file. |
| The mewling of cats, | Le miaulement des chats. |

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| The sheep bleats, | Le brebis bêle |
| The bleating of sheep, | Le bêlement des moutons |
| The ox and cow bellow, | Le bœuf et la vache beuglent. |
| The bull roars, | Le taureau mugit. |
| The horse neighs, | Le cheval hennit. |
| The neighing of horses, | Le hennissement des chevaux. |
| The serpent hisses, | Le serpent siffle. |
| The hissing of serpents, | Le sifflement des serpents. |
| The ass brays, | L'âne braît. |
| The hog grunts, | Le porceau grogne. |
| The hare squeaks, | Le lièvre crie. |
| The squalling of children, | Le vagissement des enfants. |

MODELS OF NOTES AND CARDS.

Tuesday morning.

Mrs. F. presents her compliments to Mrs. A., and requests the favour of her company to tea to-morrow evening.

Mardi matin.

Mme. F fait ses compliments à Madame A , et l'engage à lui faire l'honneur de venir demain soir prendre le thé.

Answer.

12 o'clock.

Mrs. A. presents her compliments to Mrs. F., and will be most happy to wait upon her to-morrow evening.

Réponse.

Midi.

Mme. A. fait ses compliments à Madame F ; elle se fait un plaisir d'accepter son aimable invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. present their compliments to Mr. N., and request the honour of his company to dinner, on Thursday next, at 5 o'clock.

Monday, April 17th.

120, Prince's Street.

Mr et Mme D. présentent leurs compliments à Monsieur N., et le prient de leur faire l'honneur de dîner chez eux, jeudi prochain, à cinq heures.

Lundi, 17 avril

Rue du Prince, No. 120.

Answer.

Mr. N. presents his respects to Mr. and Mrs. D., and will with pleasure accept their invitation for Thursday next.

Monday evening, 12 Queen Street.

Réponse.

Mr. N. aura l'honneur de se rendre avec autant d'empressement que de plaisir à l'invitation de Monsieur et Madame D.

Lundi soir Rue de la Reine, No. 12.

Mr. T. presents his respects to Mr. and Mrs. S., and hopes for the pleasure of their company at supper on Tuesday next.

Saturday morning.

Mr. T. présente ses respects à Monsieur et à Madame S., et les prie de lui faire l'amitié de venir souper avec lui, mardi prochain.

Samedi matin.

Answer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. present their respects to Mr. T., and are very sorry that a previous engagement for Tuesday next will prevent their having the honour of waiting upon him that day.

Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

Réponse.

Mr. et Mme. S. sont engagés depuis quelques jours pour mardi, ils supplient Monsieur T. d'agréer leurs excuses et l'assurance de tous leurs regrets.

Samedi, onze heures du matin.

Mrs. G. presents her compliments to the Misses A., and requests the favour of their company to a concert, which she intends giving on Friday next.

An answer is requested.

Mme. G. fait ses compliments à Mesdemoiselles A., et les prie de lui faire l'honneur d'assister à un concert qu'elle se propose de donner vendredi prochain.

Elle désire une réponse.

Answer.

The Misses A.'s best compliments to Mrs. G., and, accept her kind invitation with pleasure.

Réponse.

Mlles. A. acceptent l'invitation de Madame G., et lui font mille tendres compliments.

Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

Mrs. V presents her compliments to the Misses B., and begs the favour of their company to-morrow afternoon to tea.

She will expect to see the Misses B., if she receives no answer.

Mercredi, dix heures du matin.

Mme. V fait ses compliments à Mesdemoiselles B., et les invite à l'honorer de leur compagnie demain dans la soirée, pour le thé.

Mme. V comptera sur Mesdemoiselles B. si elle ne reçoit point de réponse.

Answer.

The Misses B. present their most respectful compliments to Mrs. V., and are very sorry to be obliged to decline her invitation on account of a similar engagement.

Réponse.

Mlles. B. présentent leurs compliments les plus respectueux à Madame V et sont très-fâchées de ne pouvoir accepter son invitation, ayant un engagement de même nature.

My dear friend,

You will receive with this letter Racine's Plays, which I entreat you to accept, as a small token of my friendship. Adieu.

Believe me yours sincerely,

LOUIS.

Monsieur et cher ami,

Vous recevrez avec cette lettre, le Théâtre de Racine, que je vous prie d'accepter, comme un faible témoignage de mon amitié. Adieu.

Votre sincère ami,

LOUIS.

Mr. A., being obliged to go to the country to-morrow, begs Mr. D. not to give himself the trouble of calling. Mr. A. will be very happy to see Mr. D. on Thursday next, at any hour which will be most convenient for him.

Friday, July 7th, 27 Rue Royale.

Mr. A. se trouvant obligé d'aller à la campagne demain, prie Monsieur D. de ne pas se donner la peine de passer chez lui. Mr. A. sera bien aise de voir Monsieur D., jeudi prochain, à l'heure qui lui sera le plus convenable.

Vendredi, 7 juillet, Rue Royale, No. 27

RECEIPTS.

I acknowledge having received from Mr. L. the sum of 2500 francs, which I lent him the 5th of April last.

QUITTANCES.

Je reconnais avoir reçu de Mr. L. la somme de trois mille cinq cents francs, que je lui avais prêtée, le 5 d'avril dernier

Received of Mr. S. the sum of 300 louis d'or, in full of all demands

Bordeaux, June 16th, 1834.

J. T.

Reçu de Mr. S. la somme de trois cents louis d'or, pour solde de tout compte jusqu'à ce jour.

Bordeaux, 16 juin 1834.

J. T.

